TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

For the Blade.

DEAD HOPES.

BY MOSS ROSE.

If I could but lay my dead out of sight,
They bring to me oft a gloom so dread,
So weary am I, from morning till night,
O, that I could but bury my dead.

The wishes and hopes of a wondrous past,
That faded and died so long ago;
They were beautiful things, too fair to last,
And why, to day, should they haunt me so?

And strike with icy cold fingers my heart?
Resisting the impulse, bringing me woe;
They chance the life and never depart,
The still dead, white as the drifting snow.

Where the old forest trees a grandeur wave,
And the parted leaves shut out the day,
Why may I not make for my dead a grave,
And lay them all in silence away?

Lay them low in the grave, O, I may not;
If that I should do, in the coming year
I should pilgrimage make to that lone spot,
And shed above them bitterest tears.

The wishes and hopes of the years gone by,
They were pure as morning's purple light;
O, I never had dreamed that they could die,
And cannot bury them out of sight.

Our Story Teller.

Written for the Toledo Blade.

A FILE OF INFANTRYMEN.

"For Three Years, or During the War."

At Home in a Shelter Tent, and Abroad with "Three Days' Rations and Forty Rounds of Ammunition."

BY JOHN McELROY,

Author of "Andersonville: A Story of Southern Prisons."

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CHAPTER LVI.

THE "QUEEN OF THE WEST" CAPTURE.

It is time that we inquire into the fate of Bronson and Karl. As we know, they escaped unhurt when the "Queen of the West" ran the batteries on the 2nd of February.

After lying several days at the foot of Island No. 82 the ram started down the river in search of fresh exploits. A wolf prowling thru the barred doors of a sheepfold would be no worse apparition to the panicking flock than was her appearance to the unarmed fleet plying on the 400 miles of the Mississippi between Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and the rivers tributary thereto. It had been believed that the batteries at these two places so effectually protected the river between them from the incursions of the National vessels that the Rebels' boats went about their business with the most absolute feeling of security. As there was no way of communicating the fact of the presence of a dreaded Yankee gunboat in these waters the full fatality that many of them had of it was when the "Queen" came up alongside, and demanded their surrender. In this way she captured and destroyed several boats of much importance to the Rebels, and as well great cargos of military stores that they could ill afford to lose. Her foray on the water had all the characteristics of a cavalry raid on the land.

The little City of Natchez had at last sunk into profound slumber—the slumber that comes to the people of a drowsy little Southern Town after they have talkt themselves and listened themselves into unutterable weariness over the daily recurring subjects of the inexpressible depravity of the "Nawth," the indescribable heroism of the South, the inevitableness of "a Nation of gentlemen" defeating one of "low down money grabbers," and lastly, the ever fruitful theme of the increasing "sassiness" of the negros. Even the soldiers and officers from the camp that lay on the bluff just back of the Town had become fatigued in their efforts to get up a satisfactory carouse with the raw, home distilled stimulants that the rigor of the blockade now confined them to, and had sought their beds—the officers in the hotel, and the soldiers wherever they could find a place between the river and the camp. One brightly lighted window indicated the office of the hotel, where a drowsy clerk, and a slumbering negro porter waited the call of belated guests, but this was all the illumination visible anywhere.

At midnight the approach of a steamer aroused the sleeping employes of the wharf boat, and they hurried to show lights to assist her landing. As she swung around in the stream to bring her head up the river they saw that she was, as they had supposed from the first, a gunboat, but not until after they had helpt fasten their lines, and were first on board and placed under guard did they understand that it was not one of their own but a "Yankee" war vessel.

The boat secured to the wharf, a party of Infantry which had been standing in readiness marcht ashore under the command of a slender, lithesome, beardless youth, who moved as if he was a natural leader of men, as indeed he was, for it was the boy-Colonel, Charles Ellet, who at 20 years had assumed responsibilities and performed feats that veterans of twice his years might shrink from without incurring reproach. In the front file of the squad marcht Bronson and Karl. Away they all went up the broad levee, thru the ill famed Natchez Under-the Hill, up over the crest of the bluff and made their way straight for the lighted room in the hotel. They met no one, and apparently the whole City was ignorant of their presence.

Their entrance roused the nodding clerk, who mechanically turned the register to them with expectation that they would add their own names. Col. Ellet ran his eye down the page.

"I see you have a number of Rebel officers here," he said to the Clerk. "All these are such, are they not?" indicating a number with a gesture.

"Rebel officers?" said that individual, waking up a trifle; they belong to our Army, and they camp just out of town."

"Yes, that's what I mean. Bronson, just make a list of them. Sir, I'll trouble you to show us to their rooms."

"Have you any business with them? They will not like to be disturbed," said the clerk waking up a little more. The porter cessed his snoring, and began rubbing his eyes.

"Yes, I've very urgent business. Be kind enuf to make all haste possible."

The tone in which this was spoken drove sleep from the clerk's brain, and the porter stood up and gave a great, waken ing yawn.

"Were you sent from the camp for them, sir? Are they wanted for some service?"

"I was sent for them, but not from the camp, and I want them immediately. I'm the commander of a United States gunboat, and they are my prisoners."

Had he announced himself as a messenger from the Subterranean Kingdom the effect would not have been more startling. The clerk grew ashen pale, and the whites of the porter's eyes occupied the bigger part of his face. The clerk rallied a little:

"I say, now, that's a pretty good joke to play on the boys. It'll be a real drive on 'em (rubbing his hands in a feebly anticipatory way) But of course you can't take me in that way. Where's your gun-boat?"

"She's lying at the wharf. But I've no time to waste in words with you. Show us to these rooms immediately, or it will be the worse for you."

There was no mistaking this. Nor did either clerk or porter do so. With tremulous lips and shaking hands they prepared lights and led the way to the chambers of their military guests.

There was the same scene at the door of each room. Beginning with a profane denunciation of those who were awakening him at that unseasonable hour, the occupant would pass rapidly thru stages of unbelief in the announcement of who his rousers were, then of conviction that the whole thing was a practical joke in rather bad taste by his comrades, until at last the truth was forced upon his recognition, and he was warned that any attempt to escape by the way of the windows would result in his being shot by the guards stationed outside. Some talkt of not coming out, out of defending themselves in their rooms. The answer to this was a blow against the lock with the butt of Bronson's musket, which sent the door flying wide open, and showed the recalcitrant one such an array of armed force as brot him speedily to reason. In a little while 20 hastily-dressed officers, with minds astonisht almost to stupor, were marcht back to the wharf, under a portion of the guard, commanded by Sergeant Bronson, while Col. Ellet followed at a little distance with the rest to watch, and if need be check, some suspicious groups that appeared to be forming in the distance. There were 2 000 men and several pieces of artillery in the camp, and a single misstep would have brought the whole of this force down around them, but good luck dominated it, and not a shot was fired until the ram was released from the wharf, and had turned her head down the stream again.

Leaving the Natchez people with a new theme of absorbing interest for future discussion, and sending the prisoners back up the river on one of the captured boats, the "Queen" pursued her raid down stream until she came to the mouth of the Red River, which was next to the Mississippi in its importance to the Confederacy. It was a fruitful source of supplies, and if the boats plying upon its waters could be captured and destroyed, it would cripple the Rebels very much. The gallant commander turned his prow up the turbid red waters, and at every landing place found stores of provisions heapt up in readiness for transportation to the armies at Vicksburg and Port Hudson, or those still farther to the eastward. The flames—hungrier even than armed men—feasted luxuriously upon these, and millions of dollars worth disappeared in the fire and smoke. Days were spent in this work of destruction, and on one of them a steamer was seen coming down the river, unconscious of the presence of an enemy. But before she got very near she discovered the "Queen's" true character, and turned about to fly. She was pursued, and a well directed shot tore her wheel-house away, when she surrendered, and was found to be the "Era No. 5" loaded with pork and corn in the ear for the Rebel army at Port Hudson. Her injuries were repaired, and she was taken along as a tender. The ascent of the narrow, winding, tortuous river was continued. It was slow and monotonous work. The turns in the river's course are so many and abrupt that a day's progress by the steamer would take it no farther into the country than a man could walk by going across the bends. The bars were numerous, and as no pilots acquainted with the river could be procured, the one found upon the "Era" was compelled to do service, with two men stationed beside him with directions to shoot him down at the first evidence of treachery.

At length, in rounding a bend, the "Queen" came upon a heavy battery commanding the stream. It was the afterwards famous Fort De Russey. She opened upon it, and steamed directly for it. For a few minutes her magnificent audacity promised to be completely successful. The Rebels could be seen streaming out of the fort in a panic, and the fire of the guns almost ceased. The "Queen" came on until she was within 200 yards of the Rebel works. Great columns of—painted a brilliant red—yawned grimly in the embrasures, but were silent. The few of the garrison that still remained were looking wonderingly out of the port holes.

"We've got de fort, sure," said Karl, in an ecstacy, throwing down the sponge staff with which he had been swabbing one of the howitzers on the hurricane deck, that he might clap his hands in joy.

"Yes, I guess it's ours," said Bronson, who was standing with the priming wire in his hand, watching the scene.

At that moment the boat struck heavily against something and stopt, tho the wheels went around as before.

Then he heard an officer report to Col. Ellet:

"We're hard aground, sir," and sounds came up from the boiler deck of preparations to put out the spars and push the boat off.

The Rebels were equally quick to notice the boat's predicament. Their officers rallied them under the cover of the trees and logs upon the bank, and they began a destructive sharpshooting at the men working the guns on the hurricane deck. There was an attempt to reply with the howitzers, but without avail, and as the uselessness of this became evident from the number who were falling every instant, from the constantly increasing volleys, the men were ordered below. Then the Rebels in the Fort recovered heart, and re-opened on the deviated boat with the great columbiads. As soon as it became evident that the boat could not be gotten off the bar, further resistance was out of the question. She lay as if fastened in a vise, within pistol shot range of the mouths of the powerful guns, whose shots tore thru her thin planking like hail beating thru a cobweb. Her four great boilers were pierced, and envelopt her in a cloud of steam. Still her gallant crew clung to her, in the vain hope that something might happen which would ease her off the bar, and let her float out of range. They lay down on the low deck and shielded themselves behind cotton bales, so that they suffered comparatively little, considering the terrible fire that beat upon them. But after night had settled down they gave up all hope, and upon Col. Ellet's order began making their way off as best they could. Karl and Bronson followed the example of their commander, and each throwing a cotton bale overboard, climbed upon it and suffered it to float off down the river. The infantry on the shore discovered this, and opened up a fire upon the escaping ones, but luckily, hit but a few of them. Several miles below they were picked up by the "Era."

They were yet far from safe. The Rebels had a powerful gun-boat — the "Webb"—lying above Fort De Russey, which they knew would start in immediate pursuit, as soon as it was known that the "Queen" was captured. The boat they were on was slow, and there was no fuel for her, but the green and wet cypress logs that could be gathered along the banks. They began by throwing overboard part of the 4,500 bushels of corn they found upon her, and feeding the rest of it with the pork into the furnace. But, in spite of all that they could do, the evening of the first day closed with their having made but about 40 miles. Their boat stuck several times, and was gotten off with great difficulty. Even the elements of the air seemed enlisted against them, for it rained in torrents, and the thunder and lightning were terrible. At last they gained the freer waters of the Mississippi, where there was no more danger of running aground, but they knew that their pursuer was hard after them, and unless some good fortune should intervene their fate was inevitable. They crowded the furnaces full of the pork, but still she only labored heavily along.

The third day after the disaster they were aware that there was some boat rapidly nearing them. A dense fog rested on the face of the river, and hid everything from view, but there could be but little doubt that the boat was their mortal enemy—the "Webb." At best it could only be a Rebel transport, which, if it had any considerable number of troops aboard could easily make them captive, as they were now without a single cannon.

They watcht and listened with the most painful anxiety.

Suddenly a look-out cried:

"I see her smoke stacks above the fog! There's lots of black smoke coming out of 'em! she's a coal burner! She's a Union boat!"

A ringing cheer, that leapt spontaneously from their surcharged breasts, greeted this joyful intelligence. It was answered from the other boat. The two ran alongside, and the new-comer was found to be the "Indianola," of whose running the batteries an account was given in a former chapter. Scarcely was the exchange of information made when the fog lifted, and the "Webb" was seen a few miles distant, coming on with all the power of her engines. The "Indianola" sprang forward to meet her, but the Rebel turned on her heel and fled.

The pursuit was kept up until the "Webb" gained the Red River, into which she could not be followed, because the "Indianola's" length was too great for the sharp turns of that stream's channel

TO BE CONTINUED.

Didn't Know How to Take Them.

Wall Street Notes.

He was on his way home from Louisville. He had on a ragged old Summer suit, a bad hat, and he had been taking his meals about 30 hours apart to make his money carry him through.

"Yes, I like the country out that way," he replied to the query. "The climate is good, the scenery fine, and some of the people are as honest as needs be. The trouble is in knowing how to take the bad ones."

"I should think that would be easy."

"Yes, it looks that way," but I had some experience. I am the original deliverer of the richest mine around Louisville.

"Yes, sir; I'm the very man, though you wouldn't think it to see these old clothes."

"Then you don't own it now?"

"Not a bit of it; I'll explain:

"I was poking around on the hills and I found signs. I collected some specimens for assay, staked out a claim and went off to the assayers. It was two days before he let me know that I'd struck the richest ore he had ever assayed and then I hurried back to my claim. Hang my buttons if I hadn't been jumped!"

"How?"

"Why, a gang of sharpers had found the spot and built up a pole shanty and hung out a sign of First Baptist Church over the door! Sure as shooting they had, and the law out there is that no miner can sink a shaft within 200 feet of a church building. They saw me coming, and when I got there they were holding a revival. There were six of them, and they got up, one after another, and told how wicked they had been and how sorry they were, and would you believe it, they had the cheek to ask me to lead off in the singing! I went to law, but they beat me. Three days after the verdict the First Baptist Church burned down, and before the ashes were cold the congregation were developing a mine worth over a million dollars! You see, I didn't know how to take 'em."

"Was there any particular way to take 'em?"

"You bet there was! I ought to have opened on that revival with a Winchester rifle, and given the Coroner $50 for a verdict that they came to their death from too much religion."

Flattering a Monarch.

London Truth.

When the Emperor of Germany was hunting a few days ago in the Hartz Mountains, he fired 16 shots at the deer, which appeared in large numbers wherever he went. In the evening the Chief Forester, who had conducted the hunt, showed him 28 of them dead, which he said the Emperor had shot. "Are you quite certain about that?" asked his Majesty. "Yes; positive." "Well," said the Emperor, laughing, "that's very curious, for I fired only 16 shots."

His Wish.

Detroit Free Press.

"Is their anything you wish?" said a Woodward avenue grocer yesterday to a pensive individual who was gazing at the garden "truck" with which the sidewalk in front of the grocer's store was decorated.

"Yes," said the pensive one, "I wish Hancock had carried New York."

For the Blade.

REST.

BY MOSS ROSE.

"O, had I the wings of a dove, I would flee away and be at rest."

To flee away, and be at rest.
O will her, will her shall I flee?
The wild bird has a downy nest,
In the hole of the forest tree.

Where he can sit, and sing of love,
Naught he recks of a bigoted life;
O, that I could flee as a dove,
Afar from weariness and strife.

The little foxes have their holes.
Where they may run and safely hide;
And, is there not for human souls,
Some lone cleft in the mountain side.

Where they may find a safe retreat,
When skies with clouds are overcast;
From cruel foes we dare not meet,
Until the blinding storm is past?

O, is there not on all the earth
Some spot where soft winds blow,
And care and sorrow have no birth,
Whither the tempest tossed may go?

Is there no hiding place for me;
No sacred face where I may rest,
From every care and sorrow free,
As the bird in its sheltered nest?

For the Blade.

PARSON ALLEN'S RESIGNATION.

BY WILLIAM H. MAHER.

There was lack of harmony in the Coldwater Avenue Baptist church. The fact was not published in the papers nor proclaimed from the house tops; but nevertheless it was a matter of gossip among many people. There are probably very few churches where every member is in perfect accord with his neighbor and his pastor. People who are humble in all other respects are yet ready to criticize the church service, and quick to find a flaw. Men who can hardly put a sentence together correctly will criticize a sermon delivered by a learned man, as readily as they will criticize their wife's cooking. The things that go towards making texts for grumblers are numerous, hence it is perhaps that the grumblers are so many.

No congregation is so small but that every shade of human nature is represented there. You will find the Puritan who objects to everything that looks like copying "the scarlet woman," and in the pew behind the man who thinks the service is too plain. The people who imagine they are fit for prima donnas and first bassos are never satisfied with the choir's singing, and the women who have no taste think the soprano has such horrid hats she ought to be put down. The liberal minded find fault with the long prayer; the old fathers think the pastor ought to have included their special pains and aches. And the sermon! ah, the sermon! Whether it is supposed to be for the glory of God or not, it is always seized upon by Blanch, Tray and Sweetheart, and the man does not live who can write one sermon that will please all. The young women object to it as being too dry; the regular church goer says it is not new; the deacons think it over looks some special points which they know ought to be brought out, and the very practical man wants less religion and more common sense! Blessed is the minister who has a congregation so equally divided that each party can manage the other. So long as they have the other side to argue with they will let him alone, but when one side preponderates woe to his peace of mind.

Looking at it in a purely commercial light it is strange that the supply is equal to the ministerial demand. Rarely no parent can believe that he is mapping out a course strown with roses for his favorite son when he delibertly undertakes to educate him for the church. In general all congregations agree that they don't want a very young man, nor a very old one; he must preach not simply well, but brilliantly; he must be sociable, tireless, hospitable, and what is more he must allow every one to advise and direct him.

The man who works on the street at a dollar a day has some rights that his employer is bound to respect. He is not discharged because he wears a soft hat, altho' his employer may personally prefer a stiff one. Merchants may not be pleased with the appearance of their clerk's wife, still they do not discharge him, so long as he does his work. People may object to a merchant's religion or politics, but so long as his goods and prices are right do not refuse to buy of him. But when it comes to the minister there is nothing in him, or belonging to him that is too sacred for criticism and comment. If he is careless as to his clothes Mr. Highflopper is shocked if he dresses too carefully, Mr. Lowly is sure he feels above her. If he has some independence of character the deacons know it is simply stiff-neckedness, and if he attempts to follow their lead he soon learns that in that direction lies madness.

If he has a family his wife is more bitterly criticised than he is. Let her be ever so amiable she cannot please all the sisters of the congregation. Mrs. Hurrah despises her because she is sure she toadies to the rich, and Mrs. Bullion wonders how she can associate with the rabble. The seamstresses go not find her enough devoted to her religion, and the janitresses wonder how the minister could have chosen so light minded a woman for a helpmate. Let her be as amiable as an angel or lily, she will still come in for a full share of fault finding. It is refreshing to find as one can find here and there a minister's wife who realized that she is not hired by the church, nor under contract with the congregation, and who goes about her own business in her own way, —that business being to make a happy home for the man who took her out of all the world to be his help and comforter. And no woman has ever faithfully fulfilled such a contract but she had any time to give to the private affairs of her husband's congregation.

The Coldwater Avenue Baptist Church occupied a prominent position in the city, and its pastor within the full share of influence. Year in and year out he had worked for it and given for it, and had seen it slowly grow and gain strength till it was able to leave the hall where it first met for its own chapel; and then, still increasing, the pain and pleasure of church building began. As Chairman of the Building Committee, and of the Finance Committee; as Superintendent and Solicitor; with builders to strive against on the one hand money to beg on the other; deacons disputes to settle; look after the needs of the congregation; do necessary parochial work, and preach two new sermons a week Parson Allen certainly had his full share of work and responsibilities.

But, when the church was built, his reward came to him. It was true it was not all paid for, but the debt would be met, and God was good. Every stone and every nail in the building almost was acquainted with the Parson and he with it. He patted the door frames as if they were human, and he was sure the spire almost touched Heaven. He walked about it at night and watched the moon peeping in at the windows and he wondered if Jacob's ladder was not simply the type of a church. He went in it alone and communicated with his God feeling he had never been so near him. He did not say it, but he felt that the church was his monument and he entertained the pleasure to him in baptizing children there, winning twists to God, and ministering to his people. He looked upon his 18 years spent there simply as his apprenticeship, feeling that only now, in the pulpit of the church, which he, with God's help, had built, was he putting on the mantle of the prophet, and really beginning God's work.

Had you dropped in the Coldwater avenue church of a Sunday morning at this time you would have seen in the pulpit a man of nearly 60; hair well whitened with 25 years' service in God's vineyard; face well furrowed, but showing a spirit of content and gladness; manner one of ease as of a man who said: "I rejoice that I am a servant of God."

Parson Allen's prayers contained none of the gush of the modern bulletins which are intended to inform Jehovah as to the events of the past week. And his sermon, though not remarkable, was an honest effort to lift the hearts of his hearers towards the Giver of all bounty, where they might stay their faith and place their trust.

But had you stood in the vestibule while the congregation was passing out, you would have heard Mr. A. say to Mr. B:

"Rather thin again to-day?"

And Mr. B answer—"Yes, it grows thinner and thinner." And you would have seen Sister C whispering to Sister D, and both shake their heads in one accord and it was these whisperings and remarks, and others like them, Sunday after Sunday, that led outsiders to say that there was not entire harmony in the Coldwater Avenue Baptist Church.

Of course, none of these whisperings came to Parson Allen. This deacon found a little fault, and this brother complained a little, but they did not say out plainly what they wanted, and they had been finding fault more or less for the past 18 years. So he listened to them, answered them gently, sighed as he thought every one had his own cross to bear, and then put on a smile again because "God was good."

But the mutterings began to increase among the congregation. Brother B thought the Parson was getting too old; Brother C said with a live minister and good singing they could easily fill every seat in the church. Bro. D had a brother who was a minister, and he was willing to see a change in the hope that his brother might be called to the place. Bro. E. was in love with a minister in an adjoining City, whom he wanted to have called over them. Deacon F. wanted a minister whom he could manage, and Deacon G. felt that if they had a change he would see they got a minister who believed as he did on the atonement. It took many months before all these brethren discovered they were in harmony in desiring a change, but when they had learned it they were not slow in putting their heads together, and getting ready for active work. At last they were so sure of themselves they called, very quietly, a meeting of some of the leading ones of the congregation to take action upon a matter, as they phrased it, "for the good of the church."

On the appointed evening the meeting, which was held in the large office of one of the deacons, held about a score of men, and was called to order by Merchant Bell. "We have met together, gentlemen," said he, "to counsel as to the welfare and future of our church. We have all felt the weight of the debt that is upon us, and of the heavy interest we are called to pay. We have a church that is capable of holding almost as many more as weekly assemble there, and it seems to me the question we are to examine is, how can we fill the church and reduce our debt?"

With this he sat down.

There was a moment's silence, and then Dr. Parley, known to all there as a bitter opponent of Parson Allen, arose. "It appears to me," said he, slowly, "that the reason our pews are empty is because the people do not care to listen to such preaching as we hear. The day of dullness has gone by. Infidelity has sent out its most gifted apostle, and people are not only willing to listen, but are ready to pay for the privilege. We must fight fire with fire. God will not let this cause suffer if His disciples will but do their duty, but to attempt to stay infidelity by the commonplace sermons of 50 years ago will not do. Gentlemen, there is no one here who has greater respect for Parson Allen than myself, but it seems to me the vineyard is too large a one for him. And I am in favor of a change."

This started the ball, and the others soon pushed it along. Mr. Farley thought the Parson had not grown with the times. Mr. Billings said they needed a young man, and Mr. Barnum, who was a very illiterate man, said the Church needed a scientific preacher, who could show up all the science on the Bible side. All these men had been free with remarks before. So that what they said now was not new to the others, but when Mr. Horton stood up there was a movement of anxiety to hear him, for no one knew how he felt, and, as he was a rich man, it was hoped that he would be found on their side.

"I am not a member of the Church," said he, "but my wife is, and I attend it. I would like to see the house filled, and the Church free from debt. But, gentlemen," said he, looking into the face of each one there, "I would rather lose my right hand than say one word, or do one thing that would bring a pang to the heart of the old parson. Why, Mr. Farley, it's not twice a year since I heard him preach a sermon over your dead son, and I saw you and your wife lean on him for comfort and support in those days as you would lean on God. And now you think he has not grown! And you, Mr. Barnum, were married by him; I mind me of the day, and of the tenderness in the Parson's voice as he prayed for you. I think he loved you as his own or other; but you want to throw him over for a scientific preacher!

"And I heard you pray for our Pastor the other night, Doctor. He needs God's care if you men are his friends. Gentlemen, I am no church member, but I believe in God, for my wife does, but if you are the stuff church members are made of I don't wonder that infidels are increasing. Parson Allen baptised my children, and he buried them; and I love him and reverence him. He has made the church what it is, and the people love him, and mind you, if through you he is driven away, you will rue it." And he picked up his hat and walked out.

It was a slight set back to the conspirators, but they cheered up and concluded they would appoint a committee of three to wait on the parson, and inform him in "a friendly way" that there was much dissatisfaction with him in the congregation, and then trust to his resigning quietly.

This action Mr. Horton learned the next morning, and after much perplexity concluded he would call on the parson's wife. She received him with warm greeting, for he had been a helpful friend for many years, but with some surprise at the hour and at his manner. "I hope your wife is well," said she.

"Yes, madam, she is well." But he did not go in,

She saw he came with a purpose so waited for him to go on.

"Mrs Allen," said he, plunging into the subject, "there is much grumbling over Mr. Allen in the church. Perhaps you know it."

Her face whitened, and she did not answer, but her eyes expressed her fear that danger was at hand.

"I was invited to meet in a certain office last evening some 20 gentlemen of the church, and I am sorry to say that most of them are enemies to Mr. Allen, and my dear lady, are going to make trouble."

She put her hand to her heart, as if sudden pain was there, and asked:

"Who was there?"

He told her.

"What did they do?"

"They have appointed a committee to wait upon him."

"It will break his heart."

She did not weep, but her face looked as if all life had gone from it.

"I am your friend and his," said Horton. "I wanted you to hear this first from a friend. I wish I could avert it, but I fear them."

"So do I," said she, with intense earnestness.

When she was alone the tears fell fast, and thro' her sobs came the words, with infinite tenderness, "My love, my love!"

What should she do? These men would surely come; these cruel, cruel men! They had taken the best years of her husband's life; they had used him as they would a beast of burden, and now they would lightly turn him away! She must tell him. These cruel men must not see the pain they made. She must tell him. How could she do it! Only then did he was in the study over his next sermon, and she heard him saying some parts of it, or reading to himself, aloud. He was so happy; so good. To her he was next to God. Why, oh why, should God let these cruel men pain him!

She tapped at his door.

"Come in, dear. Why, you are crying."

"Oh, my love, my love!"

"What is it, dear?"

"Oh, my love, my love; why does God let cruel men harm you?"

"Harm me! Why, my dear, what is it? Surely no one has harmed me!"

"But they will; they will."

"Tut, tut; what has happened to you? No one will harm us. What has happened, dear; are you dreaming?"

"No, I wish I was; how can I tell you! Oh, the ungrateful people; to take the best years of your life, and then want to turn you away."

A sudden pang of pain shot through his face, and passed away.

"What is it, my dear? You have something to tell me."

With many sobs and both his hands in hers, she told him what she had just heard.

She saw the light go out of his eyes, felt his hands tremble, heard him gasp for breath, and then she put her arms about him and sobbed over him as if he was a child. When she had quieted herself, he said to her softly,

"Leave me alone now awhile, dear, and do not worry."

Within an hour there was a ring at the bell again, and she found the self-appointed committee at the door. She who had always been so gentle, met them defiantly and with no friendship in her face.

"You wish to see Mr. Allen," said she, speaking more bitterly than she knew.

"You will find him in the study."

She led the way, opened the door, saying, "Here are some gentlemen to see you dear."

Each man of the three wished he had stayed away, as he tried to get behind the other two. She threw the door wide open, and noticed the Parson sat with his face on his hands. Like a lion caring for its young she sprang to his side, she stooped to whisper in his ear but started back with a cry. Then turning to them and with bitter tones that never left their ears till they died said:

"You came to ask him to resign, *you*, you, who have shared the honors while he did the work. You want his resignation; you have it! My God, do you not see,

HE IS DEAD!"

A DRAMATIC SHIPWRECK.

The Way a French Crew Ended Themselves and their Captain.

New York Tribune.

In a lately published book, written by Rear-Admiral Werner, of the German Navy, a strange story is told of the way in which, many years ago, in 1836, a French man of war went down with all hands on board in West Indian waters. The ship had been in commission for two years on the Antilles Station, and during the whole of the time her captain, who is described as an incarnation of cruelty, had exercised his ingenuity in tormenting in every possible way both the officers and men of his crew. So well had he succeeded that the lives of all on board had been rendered a burden to them, while the captain himself was hated with an intensity of which proof was soon to be given. Orders at length came for the ship to return home. Not long after the anchor had been weighed it became evident that a heavy squall was coming down on the ship, and the captain directed the officer of the watch to shorten sail. The orders were given but no man moved. Again the orders were repeated, this time by the captain himself; but still not a man moved. "This is mutiny," cried the captain, and then a hundred voices answered: "We will not shorten sail." In vain the terrified captain appealed to the officers to support him. They stood silent, and neither threats nor promises availed to make man or officer move, save only a few who were noted as spies and favorites of the captain. A few moments more and the squall struck the ship. In a moment the vessel was thrown upon her beam-ends. "Cut away the masts!" shouted the captain; but still not a man moved. In another minute, however, the rigging carried away, the masts went by the board, and, thus relieved, the ship righted herself. Then the long-suppressed rage of the crew broke forth, and, rushing aft, they seized the captain. A few minutes more and he would have followed the rigging, but the first lieutenant, going below, opened the door of the magazine and fired his pistol into it. There was a loud report and the ship was no more. An hour afterwards an American vessel passing over the spot picked up one of the crew who told the story of what had happened and died shortly afterwards.

"UNCONSIDERED TRIFLES."

—*Shakespeare.*

The Chinese plank is an ironing board.

***

A pcetess asks: "Have you lived the songs you sing, love?" If he sings "We won't go home till morning," no doubt he has lived at least one of them.

***

"Denis Flynn, an ex-policeman of Buffalo, is anxiously sought for but cannot be found," says an exchange. Denis evidently thinks he is still on the force.

PROVERBS OF RUSSIA.

Some Features of Peasant Life Told in Popular Sayings.

Leisure Hour.

Russia is a country whose name is now constantly in the mouths of Englishmen. Few, however, know much about it, owing to the difficulties connected with learning its language. Not many foreigners have the opportunities of knowing these people, and mere tourists are apt to come away with wrong impressions. We shall endeavor in a short article to glance at the peasantry as they are described in their own proverbs, which hold the picture up to life.

One peculiarity of Russian peasant life is the joint family system, according to which the members of a family share a common heritance and live together. This system prevailed in parts of England in Anglo-Saxon times, but it is not favorable to individual exertion, and it leads to family quarrels. They find that "two bears cannot live in one den." The wife particularly suffers from it.

The father-in-law grumbles at her,
The mother-in-law abuses her,
The brother-in-law mocks her,
The sister-in-law does her mischief,
The husband is jealous,
Sisters-in-law are nettles.

While some Russian ladies belong to the class of strong minded women and are advocates of woman's rights, the peasantry in their proverbs recognize the distinct sphere women.

If you be a cock, crow;
If a hen, lay eggs.
Do not trust the wind in the fields,
Nor a woman with too much liberty.

The proverbs of Russia, like those of India, though treating women with contempt, yet recognize their power in the domestic circle. "She stoops to conquer."

The wife, without beating the husband, rules him by her temper.
The husband is the head, the wife the soul of the house.

Bachelors are not in high repute.

A bachelor is a goose without water.
A man without a wife is like a man in winter without a fur bonnet.

A man under petticoat government, or, as the Germans say, "under the slipper," is thus painted:

A crab is not a fish among fishes,
A bat is not a bird among birds,
So a hen pecked husband is not a man among men.

The cheapness of brandy has done immense mischief among the peasantry. In a collection of 20 000 Russian proverbs which I have, 500 relate to drunkenness and its effects. The soldiers, who are recruited from the ranks of the peasantry, carry the village drinking habits with them, and this trait appears in various strongly phrased proverbs. The peasants have suffered not only from drinking, but bad landlords, who have spent their money in the dissipation of great cities, leaving the peasantry in the hands of grinding agents, who were generally Germans.

The landlord's court has a wide entrance, but a narrow exit;

i. e., it is easy to get into his debt, but difficult to get out of it.

Praise not the crop until it is reaped,
Praise not the landlord until he is dead.

The usurer in Russia, as in India, is a scourge to the peasant. "In the other world," says the proverb, "usurers have to count red hot coins with bare hands."

But the worst plague to the peasant is the Tchinovnik, or official, as the Russian bureaucracy are noted for their gross oppression and bribe-taking propensities.

The Tchinovnik only takes up his pen,
The peasants pray and birds breathe.
To defend yourself against a thief take a stick,
To defend yourself against a Tchinovnik take a rouble.
Fear not the law but the Judge;
A Judge is like a carpenter, what he wants he carves,
Go before God with justice,
Before the Judge with money.

The Raskolniks or Dissenters of Russia, amount probably to 15 000 000, and are an interesting class. Some express their detestation of the Greek Church thus:

He who fears God does not go to church;
The church is not in beams but in ribs;

i. e., not in the building, but in living members. They agree with the old Tartar saying:

Songs and dances are Satan's daughters.

And they go further than the teetotalers, denouncing tobacco, tea, and coffee:

The smoker is brother to a dog,
Tea, the Chinese arrow, has pierced the Russian heart,
Thunder slays the coffee-drinker.

The peasants hold the Jews in great abhorrence on account of their usury and oppression.

A tame wolf a baptized Jew, and a reconciled enemy are of equal value.
When you baptize a Jew keep him under water;

i. e., drown him, or he will turn renegade.

A Russian can be cheated only by a gypsy,
A gypsy by a Jew,
A Jew by a Greek,
And a Greek by the devil.
One Jew is equal in cheating to two Greeks;
One Greek to two Armenians.

We conclude this brief sketch with two proverbs that contain a valuable moral.

With God go over the sea,
Without God go not over the threshold.

Against forming distant plans:

His thoughts are over the mountains,
But death is behind his shoulder.

Amusing Incident.

Galveston News

There was quite a scene in the Galveston court house the other day. A young lawyer had just finished an impassioned appeal and dropped, as he thought, into his chair, but missed the chair. As he struck the floor there was an explosion, as if a young cannon had exploded, creating much excitement. The prevailing opinion was that a pistol had exploded in his hip pocket, but, upon raising him up it was found that he had flattened out a beautiful silk hat. It seems that an old but reckless member of the bar was to blame for the explosion. When the younger lawyer was about to sit down, the elder pulled the chair away, but he had forgotten that his own silk hat was under that very chair. The elder lawyer laughed boisterously until he identified the mutilated hat as his own, and then he smiled such a sickly smile, that had it been photographed and sent to the Houston Board of Health they would have been fully justified in quarantining at once. He says that it is no way for a man to try on a hat, anyhow.

Sutter's Widow.

When Gen. John A. Sutter, the discoverer of gold in California died in Washington, recently, it was stated that he was buried beside the grave of his wife, in Moravia cemetery, in Lititz, Pa. Mrs. Sutter has written to Washington saying that she is not dead, has not been buried, and will press Gen. Sutter's claim before Congress for the payment of $50,000 for the discovery of gold. She is very feeble, and says she does not expect to live long.

England's Athleticism.

Cleveland Herald.

England was once supreme in the equestic arena, but the Shoe was on the mettee and Columbia nearly doubled her up, and now that Hanlan has led her famous scullers a wild goose chase, her humiliation is complete. Blame must be put upon something, and now the trouble is ascribed to the make and shape of their boats. Soon they'll be sending to America for their shells.

Liable to be Imposed Upon.

Chicago Times.

"The bib and tucker on Marshall Jewell should be removed and he should be sent to his little bed. It's too late for such an innocent to be kept up."

THE NEW UTOPIA.

A Village Paradise for the More Refined Poor of London.

Correspondence Boston Advertiser.

Only thirty minutes by rail from Charing Cross—gardens, country, air, lanes, bits of opening where daisies grow, where fogs do not hang, and from which far horizons can be seen—is not the London prisoner lucky that he can flee from his jail at night and sleep till morning in such a suburb? Lucky, indeed, no matter what sort of a house he escaped, so it stood on a spot like this. But when, to the opens, the clear air, lanes and daisies, it is added that, fleeing thither, the London prisoner may sit down and rest, lie down and sleep in, and rise up and enjoy, a charming little Queen Anne house, built, colored and decorated throughout with good taste by artists who knew what souls need, as well as what bodies require, there is conferred on him a double—nay, an immeasurable benefit and unreckoning obligation. All this is compassed and gained in the new London suburb, Bedford Park, Turnham Green.

The village is only three years old. It happened, and was not planned, which is one reason of its great value and goodness. It grew out of a natural need, and not, as most suburbs grow, either out of unnatural greed or the crowding of men. It is a triumphant stand taken by good taste against ugliness—by a sense of fitness and harmony against reckless indifference to accident and discord; it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that it is a triumphant stand taken, as it were, by life against death, or, to speak more accurately, by the genius of true and comfortable living against the demon of false and uncomfortable dying by inches, which is the fate of all prisoners in cities, and no where more unalleviated and dreadful than in dull, dark, black, smoky, choking, stifling London.

The man to whom London prisoners owe their salvation of "outing," is Jonathan Carr, a man of wealth, belonging to a family variously known and distinguished in art, literature and politics. He is a brother of Comyns Carr, the well-known art-critic and London editor of L'Art.

In the beginning the enterprise was hardly an enterprise at all, merely an opening for here and there a lucky person who knew of the chance to avail himself of Mr. Carr's money and Mr. Norman Shaw's skill to build a home such as he could not get in any other part of London. The scheme has grown and expanded till now houses are going up in all directions; 120 have been built within a year; the last old orchards are being broken in upon, and it is impossible to meet the continually increasing demand. The village is laid out in streets of good width, some of them straight and some winding. The majority of the houses are brick, built in couples, 'semi-detached' or in short blocks; many of them, however, are single, and set in pretty, though small, enclosures, with shrubs and trees. These cost from $5 000 to $10 000 each. Some of the smallest ones in the rows rent for only $300 a year; the rents

EDISON'S LIGHT.

New Confidence Felt in the Practicability of the Vacuum Lamp—Preparations for Introducing It into New York City—Some Figures as to the Cost.

Special Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—Without wishing to make an announcement of a sensational character, I wish to report to the *Tribune* that there is now a probability of the success of Edison's light. Heretofore the probability has been against the success of the lamp. A complete state of despair has reigned at times at Menlo Park, in consequence of the apparently insuperable defects of the horseshoe carbons. Edison and his company kept up a good face over the matter; but, until the recent Fall they have known perfectly well that no lamp had been perfected fit for introduction into practical use; and they have at times felt that perhaps after all the whole thing would end in failure. Latterly a different feeling has come to reign among them. The visionary dreams of four years ago, the boundless expectations of a sudden and complete revolution in household illumination, and of consequent accession to enormous wealth, have been given up; and the periods of excited hope and strong revulsion of a year ago have ascended to an end. In their place there are now an intelligent comprehension of the difficulties of electric lighting in households, and of the impossibility of obtaining a perfectly durable lamp; and a determination simply to

MAKE THE MOST OUT OF THE INVENTION ALREADY COMPLETED,

such as it is. Although the original aim of Edison seems beyond the reach of fulfilment, the present lamp seems to a certain extent valuable for use, and the Company are now going to see what can be done with it. They have found that, even if it cannot leave gas out of sight in point of cheapness (as it cannot), it is superior to gas in certain other useful points, and may perhaps, on a general comparison, be found a practical rival of the light that has served the world so well for the last 50 years or more.

The hurrah that was made last Summer over a new patent medicine to which Edison had lent his name, and over the electric railway idea, was evidently intended to throw the public off the scent, and secure to Menlo Park freedom from visitors. This is my interpretation of the matter, at any rate. During the two months of excitement last winter (December and January) the rush of travel to and from the little flagstation of Menlo Park was enormous. Special trains were running day after day. The horseshoe lamps beginning to burn out, one after the other; and the keen wits of scientific men began to find flaws in the invention, and in the wonderful calculations of Profs. Barker and Rowland as to the cheapness of the light. Edison could not go on with his experiments in the presence of such crowds. Very few scientific discoveries are perfected in town meetings. As the stock of 200 lamps then made for trial began to give out, it was desirable to do something to stop the rush of visitors. The patent medicine and the electric railway were brought out with music by the full band; and, as a matter of fact, Menlo Park was promptly abandoned by visitors. To unmingled, it was an ingenious plan for producing the effect stated. Certainly nothing whatever is being done about the electric railway now.

Quiet having settled upon the village,

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE LAMP BEGAN AGAIN.

They have been vigorously prosecuted up to the present time. Last week fully 100 men worked literally night and day at Edison's shops, in the manufacture of lamps, and in the work of experimenting; and on Thursday and Friday nights the whole force were up nearly all night making elaborate tests on a scale hitherto never attempted. When I visited the spot Saturday noon, Edison, Bachelor, Upton and the other principal men were all still in bed, not having recovered from the fatigues of the previous night. Edison did not make his appearance until about 2 P. M. He then dressed himself out and came up to the laboratory, looking a little pale and used up, but smiling in spite thereof, because things had gone to his satisfaction.

The lamp now being tried is a slight modification of the vacuum horseshoe carbon lamp. It is not difficult in principle, but only in form. It is longer and larger. The glass globe is in the form of an elongated lead pummel. It is now about six inches long from the point at the top to the end of the tapering portion below, which fits into the chandelier. In the broadest part it is about three inches through. The carbon is a peculiar shaped loop made by bending double a filament six inches long. The increased length gives increased resistance. The light of the lamp is no longer that of three gas burners, but of one gas-burner—that is to say of 16 candle power. Like all previous lamps of the incandescent class, the light given by it

IS BEYOND CRITICISM.

It is a gleam of pure and mellow sunlight. It is as lustrous as the Morning Star. There is no flickering; no dazzling effect, no dark shadows, and little or no heat. Complete purity of the air is preserved—a fact which is now relied upon as one of the strong points giving it commercial value. The carbon is no longer made of the Manilla fibre, as that in last Winter's lamp was, but of bamboo, which is found to serve the purpose better. The filament vaporizes in time just as all its predecessors have done; and the interior of the glass bulbs of lamps which have in Menlo Park parasse "busted," is smoked dark with the fumes of the volatized carbons. But it is believed by Edison that he now has a filament which will last for six months in ordinary use. The Manilla filament lasted about 700 hours. It is claimed that one of these lasted for 1,700 hours, but only one did that. The bamboo horseshoe carbons are expected to stand about 900 or 1,000 hours when perfectly made, or say six months in ordinary practice. This is now the limit of Edison's claim in regard to the matter. On first sight a lamp of such small durability seems of no great value; and, in fact, the probability of a sudden revolution in lighting by means of such an invention seems remote. Nevertheless, Edison believes that the lamp is good enough for use in business houses, and that the time has come to make an effort for its introduction.

With a view to test the question of the number of lamps which can be maintained per horse power of engine capacity, he is having the long-talked of seventy-horse power engine constructed at Philadelphia, to replace the one of 17 horse power which has been employed so long in his shops. The makers are being hurried, and the engine is expected to reach Menlo Park in time for

ANOTHER GRAND ILLUMINATION

on New Years eve. Preparations for the illumination are now in progress. Wooden posts are being planted in long rows all around through the Village, and out into the country upon the side of the hill where the Village stands. Lamps are being placed on top of the posts, and cables of insulated wires are being laid in trenches running out to the rows of lights. Standing on the steps of Edison's shops Saturday, and looking out on the bleak landscape, I counted about 50 posts already with lamps in the rows running out in all directions; and I presume that 50 more were hidden from view by buildings and rises of ground. By the 1st of January there will be about 800 lamp posts planted around the Village, and the length of line will be about eight miles. All the lamps now in position were lighted on Thursday and Friday nights. "It was done by the boys in honor of Garfield's election," Edison said; but if that was the innocent motive of this secret and as yet unannounced illumination, the whole force of Menlo Park was up and out of doors just the same, in the drizzle, and fog and mud, inspecting the lamps, watching the strength of the current at the farthest distances, and making what would have been a failed, if Garfield had not been elected, a close scientific investigation of the whole matter.

The value of the tests now making and about to be made cannot be too highly estimated. They are thoroughly practical and will show definitely what Edison's system as at present perfected, is worth. What the company already think it is worth is revealed by the fact that they have now

ESTABLISHED A NEW FACTORY

out of sight of the main shops, a quarter of a mile away; and have 60 men busily engaged in blowing glass, making air pumps, carbonizing and testing carbon filaments, and turning out complete lamps at a very lively rate per day. The pilgrims and the stranger are peremptorily excluded from this building by order of the company in New York. No one is admitted who is not in the inner circle. The expectation is, that by New Years Day the factory will be manufacturing lamps at the rate of 1,200 a day. In fact, I myself half believe, from the data elicited on Saturday, that the factory is doing that now. There are 18,000 lamps of all sizes now on hand, and 60 men working under pressure ought to be producing 1,200 lamps a day every hour. What they are doing now is however, simply a conjecture. What they expected to be doing by New Years Day is official statement.

There is also another indication of the feeling which now prevails in Edison's company. They are making a thorough and exhaustive analysis of the practical mode of introducing the light into New York City. They have lately assessed all the stock $50 a share, and, with the funds thus obtained, are not only carrying on the work already described, but are mapping out the City of New York carefully and thoroughly, collecting all the facts of gas consumption, the number of gas-burners in use, the number in each building of each block, and all points of that class which a practical man or clear-headed man would regard as valuable in a case of this kind. It is said one thing now much has already been accomplished. An immense pile of maps bound into books has been accumulated, and 20 or 30 of the blocks in the lower part of New York City has been elaborately delineated in charts, with every detail of ground plans of the different buildings, number of lights in each, etc., which is worth while to take into account. The city is divided into about 38 districts, in each of which is to be

A SEPARATE CENTRAL STATION,

with steam engines, dynamo machines, and all the appurtenances for producing and maintaining light and power. Each district is being mapped in gross and in detail; and this whole branch of the work is being pushed with a vigor which looks more like business than anything which has emanated from Menlo Park at any time yet. The secrecy which is maintained in regard to it is not its least striking feature. Conjecture in matters like this a dangerous. The conviction cannot be resisted, however, that the comely maiden having in this work the assistance of old and experienced gentlemen—in other words, that men heretofore identified with the manufacture of gas in New York City have got into the new enterprise, and are giving to the Company the benefit of their information. This is, however, dis-honorable based on what has been accomplished in mapping out New York City and collecting the data of gas consumption. It is given only for what it is worth.

The first experiment in town is to be made in the lower part of the city on lighting the twenty or thirty blocks already drafted in such detail. After this a grand demonstration at Menlo Park, the new light will be put into vast requisition.

Edison has by no means abandoned the search for material for a better filament for carbon. The bamboo carbon is a result of a voyage to China, undertaken by a man in the employ of the company, who was sent out to see what he could discover. A competent scientific gentleman is now

ABOUT TO GO TO BRAZIL

to make a thorough research of that region in the interest of the Company, with the same object in view. Edison has found that this is the case of plants called cat-genous which afford the best fibres and these are found in the forests in their best development. For the expedition to Brazil he has secured the service of Mr. Bradner, of Cornell College, who was the assistant of Professor Hart in making the famous geological survey of Brazil for the Government of that country. Mr. Bradner made his farewells at Menlo Park Saturday. He leaves at once for the Southern Continent, and will begin work at Para. He will first explore the civilized and settled region along the coast to Rio Janeiro, and then, returning to Amazon, with a party of three or four natives will ascend that river as far as he thinks it worth while to go. The probability is, that he will go nearly to the headwaters of the river, for the sake of finding out whether the fibres of native grasses and canes become better by reason of the increasing altitude of the region. His course will be determined by circumstances. If it seems advantageous, he will go beyond Manaos, and up into the Andes; or, if preferable, he will turn back at Manaos, and ascend the Madeira, and so proceed until he reaches Buenos Ayres. Mr. Bradner is in pursuit of fibers principally, but, as he intends also to make a thorough geological examination of the region traversed, I suspect that, if he finds reason to believe in the existence of extensive deposits of platinum in any place visited, he will not feel compelled to conceal the fact from Edison. No better person could have been found to send out on this important expedition. Mr. Bradner is a man of tall stature, large head, blue eyes, and a fine German cast of features, with a big, shady beard. He is a man of long experience, and understands both geology and botany; and his visit may possibly throw as much light on some topics purely scientific as that of Agassiz. It may have commercial value for the American people, irrespective of the good it may bring to Edison.

While the new light is believed to have commercial value, even with all its imperfections,

ITS VALUE IS NOT SO GREAT

as to lead to the extinction of the gas companies, by any means. It is not easy yet to see how it can be supplied much more cheaply than gas. New York has been enjoying remarkably cheap gas for a long time, owing to a competition ending in a war a year or more ago, which led to the concession of liberal terms to large consumers, and to a general cheapening of prices. Rates may be raised again this year, but it is in the power of the gas companies to reduce their terms again to a point where the new light can make only a slow headway against them, so far as cheapness is concerned. The new light will be superior chiefly on account of its small radiation of heat, and because it will not consume the air. It will have to contend with the drawback of continual renewal of the carbon, and the necessity of replacing the lamps, and the fact that the bulbs are not so ornamental for houses as gas-burners. This puts the two modes of illumination nearly on a par. It is ascertained that there are over 1,000,000 gas burners in New York City. The average number lighted nightly is 500,000. Edison's light can be supplied to most easily if manufactured on a large scale. Supposing that it should be introduced throughout the City, it would

COST AS FOLLOWS PER YEAR:

Coal—Three pounds per horse power, giving six lights, 140 000 tons a year, at $3	$ 0,000
Labor—Five men at each central station; twenty at main office; 200 for repairs, inspection, etc., at $39 each per week	425,000
Lamps—Three per light per year, at 35 cents	525,000
Depreciation, taxation and repairs, 15 per cent. at least, the plant costing $10 000,000	1,500 000
Dividends, 8 per cent	800,000
Total	$3,671,000

It would thus involve an expenditure of $3 671,000 yearly to produce and maintain 500 000 lights—a moderate estimate, as the probability is that it would go over that sum, as there would be unforeseen expenses in operating a system of such novelty and complexity. The cost per light per year would be $7 34. The cost per gas light per year at rates which companies can afford to concede varies from $7 39 to $9 25, according as the consumer is a large or small flat. The advantage is in favor of the electric light, but the difference is

NOT WHAT HAS ALWAYS BEEN CLAIMED.

The claim which Edison used to make that his light can be supplied at about $5 a year is utterly unfounded. The slave circulation is not altogether now engaged in the manufacture of gas; but there are many private citizens holding gas shares, but having no connection with the practical part of the industry, who might be thrown into sudden and unnecessary alarm were they not warned beforehand about the rise of the electric light, and against the demonstration about to be made at Menlo Park.

A WONDROUS BEAUTY.

New York Society Finds a Peer, in Jewel Mrs. Rennie—The Gotham Mrs. Langtry Is a Brunette with Flashing Eyes, Clear Complexion, Perfect Features, and Only 17 Years Old.

Correspondence Cincinnati Enquirer.

NEW YORK, Nov 12.—We still have a goddess here in New York. That is to say, we have a beautiful woman whom fashion has set upon a pedestal to bow down before and worship. Her name is Rennie, and she is the wife of Prof. Mason Rennie (formerly an expert in the employ of John W. Mackey in Nevada. The Professor made a considerable fortune in mining, and knew when to stop. In San Francisco he met the girl who is now his wife. It is said that she is Mexican, or at least of mixed Mexican and Spanish parentage. She is not more than 17 but being a brunette she looks 20 or so. She is the bride of a year. Her height is about five feet seven and she has a faultless figure—just full enough to be round, with pleasing swells and tapers, and a perfectly graceful carriage. Her head is held proudly, but without stiffness. Her hair is coal black and naturally abundant. If I have left her face to describe last, it is because that is the climax of her beauty. Her complexion is as dark as a quadroon's but without a tinge of yellowness being as bright and clear as that of a blonde. The richness of her color is something marvellous. Her eyes are large, plain, and the most passionately expressive I ever saw. Her features are precisely regular, except that her lips are rather full, though shapely. Indeed the peculiarly of her features would, in a girl of less warmth of color, cause a lack of expression; but in her case the blood comes too close to the surface, and the eyes flash too spiritedly to permit of such a detriment. She is indeed a glorious creature. At a theater, in the street, at church, every where she goes, all eyes are adoringly upon her. Allowing for the widest differences of taste, it is only fair to set her down as the most beautiful woman in New York. And that is saying a good deal and when I call her a professional beauty I simply adopt a brase used respectfully enough in London to designate Mrs. Langtry, Lady Lonsdale, Mrs. Cornwallis West and several other highly respected women famous for their personal charms, and who do not affect to be unaware of the admiration which they excite. Mrs Rennie has begun a similar reign in this city she will be all the rage this winter. At the front of theater-boxes she has already become a rival of the beauties on the stage. At the opera she is the focus of all glasses. Society is talking of her. She has appeared in tableaux at the Murray Hill Opera Houses and Union League Theater, for charity. She is to preside at the principal booth of the Orphans' Fair, in the Metropolitan Music Garden, next month. She is in general request in the wealthiest and most exclusive circles. It is a freak of action to make a pet of her. Her friends say that actual vice has not polluted her; that she is married to it, and disposed to enjoy it in all proper ways; that she has brains enough to prevent her from becoming vain; that she is devoted to her husband, and of the least set to flirt. Certainly her demeanor in public is modest and gracious though she takes no pains to hide herself from the general gaze. Samuel J. Tilden, Gen. Grant and Gov. Cornell were present to her at the Academy of Music the other evening, but not simultaneously. Uncle Sammy is a gallant.

"I have heard of you, Mrs. Bonnies" he said, "and am really delighted to meet you."

The sly old dog! Wasn't that an ingenious compliment? It was as much as to say, "I have heard of your wondrous beauty, and the reality exceeds my expectation." Prof. Rennie is a quiet, polite man of 40 very attentive to his wife, and mighty proud of her. The pair live at the Westminster Hotel, comfortably, but not lavishly. Several photographers have asked to make pictures of her to sell, but she has thus far declined. It is probable, however, that they will be among the wares at the Charity Fair.

Mrs. Rennie's dress is thoroughly fashionable, but not remarkably expressive. Some of her garments illustrate new styles, and are therefore worth briefly describing. A seal brown jacket is worn with a silk skirt of lighter shade, trimmed with narrow bands of velvet, the jacket having sealskin for its trimming, consisting of a wide flounce, cuffs and collar. Another of her jackets is black, and is worn with a black skirt of silk and satin, trimmed profusely with jet, and the jacket has a wide sailor collar of black satin, embroidered in jet, with fringe of the same at the edge. One of her hats is of dark brown, with a large, square crown, and a brim of medium width turned up towards the front on the left side, and towards the back on the right. The only trimming consists of two ostrich feathers, a short one turning over the brim in front, and a long one going round the hat and falling behind. She looks particularly well in a black felt Spanish hat, almost covered with three black feathers festooned one behind another, on the left side, with good ornaments, the brim having a full binding and lining of black velvet. Generally she does not wear such Spanish things as are commonly seized upon by dark brunets. She wore on a recent evening at the Fifth Avenue Theater, a handkerchief suit of dark blue, the material being heavy cashmere, with borders of narrow lines of red and yellow silk. The skirt had simply a deep kilting, with the border at the edge, and a red palayeuse below. The front of the tunic was composed of four handkerchiefs—or rather of two cut in half, and placed two on each side, point over point. At the back a drapery was formed of two more. The bodice was one of deep basques, trimmed with the border and a tiny frill of red silk which went round the throat, down the front and round the basques. The cuffs and the lining of a hood that was worn with it, were of red and yellow striped silk.

One Experience from Many.

"I had been sick and miserable so long and had caused my husband so much trouble and expense, no one seemed to know what ailed me, that I was completely disheartened and discouraged. In this frame of mind I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said "Hurrah for Hop Bitters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy."—The Mother.—*Home Journal.*

—Thousands of ladies to day cherish grateful remembrances of the help derived from the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It positively cures all female complaints. Send to Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham, 233 Western avenue, Lynn, Mass., for pamphlets.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

COOKING AND CASTLE BUILDING. By Emma P. Ewing. Published by Jas. R. Osgood & Company, Boston. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

The success of a work which is, as this is declared to be in the preface, a mixture of romance, sermonizing, and cookery is always questionable. The author of this little book, however, seems to have combined the three very well though the thread of romance is so very fine as to be only just traceable. The object of the work may be better described in the author's own words at the close: "That the great things of life are composed of and dependent on its little things; and that the more care and attention that are bestowed upon necessary daily things, the more successful will be the endeavors and the greater the result, of all human efforts."

DICK CHEVELY, His Adventures and Misadventures By W. H. G. Kingston. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

This is the story of the adventures of a boy who wanted to go to sea, but whose father, an English vicar, has not money enough to pay the sum required for a place as midshipman. While waiting for something to happen to help him, he has a very thrilling adventure with smugglers whose plans he has overheard and betrayed. He escapes in almost a miraculous manner. Afterwards he hides himself in the hold of a ship and then manages to go to sea. His remaining adventures are fully as marvelous as the one with the smugglers.

KATE COMEFORD; or Sketches of Garrison Life. By Teresa S. Thornet. Published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia; Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

A rather bright little story with no great finish of style or plot. The whole hinges upon an elopement in which the girl is prevented from bearing her part, and a boy cousin takes her place. The couple part company immediately after the marriage ceremony, and the youth goes blissfully upon his way under the sweet delusion that he is securely tied to his fair lady love. Both afterward fall in love with others, and he is miserable in the idea that he is wedded to one who does not care for him, and yet who stands between him and happiness. Of course the ending is all *couleur de rose*.

ART SUGGESTIONS FROM THE MASTERS: selected from the works of artists and other writers on art. Compiled by Susan N. Carter. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

The author has endeavored in this volume to put within easy reach some of the best ideas of such artists as Sir Joshua Reynolds, Sir Charles Bell, William Hazlitt, and Benjamin R. Haydon. They are suggestions from those best fitted to make them of the way nature should be regarded by an artist, and how to translate it to the outer word. The writers here selected were nearly contemporary and gave their attention to nearly the same qualities in pictures and sculptures but from different standpoints. The book would seem to be a most valuable aid to those interested in art studies.

THE CREDIT MOBILIER OF AMERICA: Its Origin and History. By J. B. Crawford. Published by C. W. Cashings & Co., Boston. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

The object of this carefully written book is to give, as the author claims, an impartial idea of the real work of the Credit Mobilier, and of the operations of Oakes Ames. He insists that a great injustice has been done, and gives facts found upon the official record to prove that the organization never deserved all the censure so relentlessly poured out upon it, and that Oakes Ames, neither in life nor in death, should have received the execration visited upon him by people. Of course in so short a space it would be an impossibility to give even an idea of all the statements, but the book is well worth the perusal although it is hard to think that the public has been so entirely mistaken as we are asked to believe. But whether we accept the author's conclusions or not, his work is a valuable contribution to the history of the great undertaking which united the Atlantic and Pacific.

PRINCES FAVORS. A story of Love War and Politics, by Wilson P. Vance. Published by the American News Company, New York; Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo.

While this book bears the appearance of having been put together at odd times, being rather disjointed, it is yet spicy and interesting. There are a good many dramatic situations described with great fire and energy. The severest criticism to be made upon it, is its inequality, as if at one time the author was fallow with his subject, at another, the interest had died out, and the execution was mechanical. It is, however, well worth a reading.

FOUR CONFERENCES Touching THE OPERATION of THE HOLY SPIRIT. By Rev. F. C. Ewer, S. Y. D. Published by G. P. Putman's & Son. Brown, Eager & Co, Toledo.

This is a series of four sermons about the influence of the Holy Ghost upon the hearts of men. They were given in answer to a request by several clergymen and laymen of certain parishes in Newark, N. J., with the design to awaken greater interest and reverence for the third person in the Trinity. They are well written and appear in good shape.

PARABLES FROM NATURE. By Mrs. Alfred Gatty. Published by G. P. Putnam's Son's, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. 2 vols., cloth.

In those two little books the author has placed several parables designed to illustrate what is passing in every-day life. The language in which they are clothed is full of beauty and renders the some what trite stories exceedingly attractive.

THE LIFE AND WORK of Charles H. Spurgeon. By Rev. Wm. H. Yarrow.

LETTERS FROM A CITIZEN of the World to His Friends in the East; or Europe Through the Eyes of a Chinese Philosopher. By Oliver Goldsmith.

AMERICA REVISITED. By George Augustus Sala.

The above three publications belong to the Standard Series which is brought before the public by I. K. Funk & Co., New York. The first is in octavo form in clear good type and well presented. The second, a well known old English classic, is a quarto pamphlet, and is equally good with the first. The third is also quarto. This presentation of valuable works in these exceedingly cheap forms brings them within everybody's reach. It is a good thing and we wish the publishers success.

THE TECHNICS OF VIOLIN PLAYING. By Karl Courvoisier. Edited and Translated by H. E. Krehbiel, of the Cincinnati Gazette. Published by A. E. Wilde & Co., Cincinnati.

This excellent work by the greatest living violinist and teacher, has been excellently well translated and will be found a great aid to those who are studying to acquire a power over this beautiful instrument. A careful examination of this work will enable him to avoid many of those careless habits which are in the way of proficiency.

MOTHER MOLLY. By Frances Mary Peard. Published by G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. Brown, Eager & Co., Toledo. Price 60 cents.

IS SATURDAY OR SUNDAY THE CHRISTAIN SABBATH! A Refutation of Sabbatarianism. By Rev Wm. Armstrong, with an introduction by Rev. D. W. C. Huntington, D. D. Published by Phillips & Hunt, New York.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

Evils of the Irish Land System—Trinity College as a Landlord—Giving With One Hand and Taking Back With the Other—Tenantry and Peasant Proprietorship Contracted—The O'Connell Holdings.

Correspondence New York Tribune.

DUBLIN, Oct. 20.—I interrupted my series of letters to revisit the scenes in Mayo that I described last Winter, and to visit the tenantry of one landlord who publicly denounced a Catholic priest for misrepresented their condition to me. I found that the priest had understated the truth.

On opening the morning paper I find the text for another letter on the landlords of Kerry. The *Freeman's Journal*, the leading paper of Ireland, is a moderate Liberal—commonly quite fair to its opponents, and always ready to report honestly any striking illustration either of landlord liberality or landlord exactions. When I came back to Dublin from Kerry, for example, I publicly denounced the Board of Trinity College for their extortions as landlords in Kerry, and I further charged that they were evading the law and defrauding the tenants who had agreed to work for them by withholding their wages for rent due. As much of my accusation as was not libelous the *Freeman* published. I am glad to hear from leading citizens of Kerry that my denunciation led, not to reform, but to a recognition of the right of the laborer to earn his hire. Trinity College now pays out with one hand and takes back with the other. And now comes a eulogium of Trinity College signed a "Trinity College Tenant," but said to be written by a sub agent at Caherciveen. The writer reports that the agent as agreed to make a reduction of 20 per cent. on the rents of all the tenants of Trinity College due up to the 1st of March for the 12 months preceding, and to extend the time of payment to the 1st of November next. The *Freeman's Journal* devotes an editorial article to a eulogium of this action, opening it with the declaration that "Bad landlords in Ireland are so much more plentiful than good ones that it is a relief to tell of kindly deeds and humane Irish landlords." Following the rejection of the Anti Eviction bill by the Lords, the *Journal* says: "The merciful dealing of the Board will be set off as a practical rebuke to the Peers; and, to say the least, there is a marked difference between the greedy mob of landlords making bad land laws, and even going beyond what good laws would require as an obligation."

Now, again, I take the landlord who is honored to illustrate the iniquity of the land system of Ireland. Trinity College owns 10,341 acres in County Kerry. The College and the Knight of Kerry own Valencia Island between them. Valencia Island is at the eastern end of the Atlantic cable—the same cable that, then also acting as special correspondent of the *Tribune*, I saw landed at Heart's Content many years ago. The island is five miles and a half in length and about two miles in width. A high mountainous ridge equally divides it. More than half the island is cultivated.

Trinity College also owns the land on which the Town of Cahirciveen is built, and a large district in the neighborhood. I spent two or three days there. On entering Cahirciveen, coming from Kenmare, the traveler noticed that between the estate of Daniel O'Connell, grandson of the Liberator, and the little town, the land to the left is well cultivated, and shows signs of a prosperity that is in striking contrast with the condition of the land on the right side of the road. The land to the right is equally as good—or, rather, equally as bad,—naturally; yet the difference in their present condition is noteworthy. What makes it? The land on the left belonged to the Established Church. It was sold to peasant proprietors some seven or eight years ago. Some of it is paid for already; all of it will be paid for within a few years. Protestants and Catholics own these little farms, and without regard to their creed they are equally prosperous. The land on the right belongs to Trinity College, and, as the tenants have no leases and pay exorbitant rents, the soil is not cultivated as the peasant proprietors cultivate their freehold farms. I noticed the difference, but I did not know the cause until I had left Caherciveen, and I state these facts on the authority of an educated gentleman, a native of Caherciveen.

Trinity College has one merit as a landlord—it never disturbs large tenants as long as they pay their rents. It does not give leases now, except for building lots, and there is nothing. I believe in its history to show that it has wantonly flung the tenants out of their holdings in order to get a higher rent from some other candidate. And, having said so much, I have said all that I mean in favor of the College.

Daniel O'Connell leased a large estate from Trinity College. On this estate the Town of Cahirciveen was built. O'Connell is said to have praised Trinity College as the best landlord in Ireland. "He more than once," says the *Freeman's Journal*, "stood up for Trinity College in consequence of his experience of their fair dealing, and there is not a Liberal or tenant farmer in the country now that will not be ready to reaffirm the great Liberator's testimony."

There is not one in a hundred of the great Liberator's old tenants in Cahirciveen, on the contrary, who does not denounce the elections of Trinity College. Trinity College leased the Derryanne estate, I think it is called, to O'Connell on a long lease, and at a moderate rental. As long as O'Connell lived no tenant was ever either evicted or rack-rented. It was here that the great agitator was born and lived when in political retreat. The lease lapsed a few years ago. The College did not renew it to the descendants of O'Connell, but let the land and holdings to the tenants by its own agents. The rents were raised from 200 to 300 per cent. This monstrous rise was made both in Town and country, and their estate extends about 10 miles west of Cahirciveen. It is four or five miles in width. This estate is on the mainland, of course, but the same rise was made on the Valencia Island.

Trinity College got its vast estates in Ireland from Elizabeth, James and other English sovereigns, who were distinguished for their liberality in giving away lands that belonged to other people. All these lands have been redeemed from sterility by the labor and at the sole cost of the tenants. For two or three centuries Trinity College has done nothing for the people on these lands, either as landlords with money or scholars with education, excepting to build one-third of one school house, and, last Winter, to repair one road that runs through their estates. To offset their solitary contribution to education, they charge £50 a year for the mere ground rent of the convent school in which 200 or 300 of the children of their own tenants are taught to read by the nuns free of expense. Within a year Trinity College has refused to abate one shilling of this tax on knowledge. Only about 20 children attend the Trinity College school, because it is a Protestant school, and nine-tenths of the people are Catholics. Trinity College did not give a penny to build the convent school: they only refuse to allow the nuns to teach their tenants free, unless they pay a tax of £250 a year for the right to do so. JAMES REDPATH.

An Old Doctor's Advice.

It was this: "Trust in God and keep your bowels open." For this purpose take Kidney-Wort—for no other remedy so effectually overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and griping which other medicines cause. Try a box or bottle.—*Telegraph.*

A Good Holiday Suggestion.

For 60 years the SATURDAY EVENING POST, of Philadelphia, has been a welcome weekly visitor to thousands of American homes, and it is still bright and interesting as ever. To those who are not familiar with the pioneer family paper of this country, their advertisement in another column will give additional information. The Post is, and always has been, a paper that parents like to have their children read, and a half year or a year's subscription would be an acceptable holiday present for anybody.

PITTSBURG.

Her River Commerce—Towboats and Their Methods—The Coal and Iron Traffic.

Harper's Magazine for December.

Aside from her great industries, Pittsburg, as the head of navigation on the Ohio, claims attention, and extends her influence along the 18 000 miles of navigable streams attainable by her river steamers. This influence she retains in spite of the rapid growth of that great destroyer of river trade, the railway. On either side of the three valleys that radiate from Pittsburg are found the omnipresent parallel lines of rails, six arms of a great cuttle fish, whose body is the Smoky City, and whose suction disks are the station-houses that draw the life from the trade of each stream. On the Alleghany this trade has long disappeared entirely; the Monongahela bears upon its slack watered current a line of fine boats that have existed since the earliest days of steam navigation but whose business begins to feel railway encroachment. The Ohio is plied by a line of Cincinnati and Pittsburg packets, and by smaller craft earning a precarious existence between "way" points, but the glory of the river is departed.

And yet, at favorable stages of water in the fickle Ohio, the levee at Pittsburg shows most animated scenes. A stranger reaching the city during a stage of water favorable for boating—say four to eight feet of water in the channel—would be treated to a most interesting sight on the Monongahela wharf, between that many-pierced and venerable structure the Monongahela Suspension Bridge and the "Point." The scene is especially characteristic when witnessed from the upper or "hurricane" deck of some big 1 000 ton steamer. The observer is reminded of nothing so much as of a freshly disturbed ant hill. This simile is borne out by the action of the double stream of big black "mueslers" *i. e.*, colored boat hands. As these pass in opposite directions over the gang-plank, each piped ant bears, not a milk white egg, but a fat sack of bran, as to the outgoers, or a box of glass or bar of steel as to the incoming procession. This double process goes on until the great hull has exchanged its St. Louis freight for Pittsburg's products. And so skilfully is this same hull fashioned and adaped to the precarious channels of Western rivers, that, with a thousand tons of freight aboard, a Pittsburg and St. Louis passenger and freight boat will scarcely "draw" four and a half feet of water. And in this way, during the first three months of 1880, 10,000 tons per month of the varied products of Pittsburg's fiery hearted furnaces were wafted by steam and current 3 500 miles toward the setting sun. Kindly showers thus washed away 30,000 tons of freight from the railroads.

But the magic wand which most potently transforms the river front of Pittsburg, which brings intense energy out of apathy, which turns day to night and silence into a Babel of sounds, is the sudden advent of a "coal boat" stage of water, *i. e.*, anything over eight feet. This occurs when both rivers, swelled by rapid thaw or continued rains, send down their quickened tides, so that both freshets reach the Ohio at the same time. About the mouth of the Monongahela, or safely recorded in its slack water "pools," float hundreds of great clumsy crafts that have the draft of a small ocean steamer. These are laden deep with millions of bushels of the wonderful bituminous coal and matchless coke of Western Pennsylvania. The coal, in glittering, irregular cubes, is torn from a hundred collieries up the beautiful Monongahela Valley, and the coke, in huge barges that hold 35,000 bushels each, is the output of the adjacent regions, where 5 000 coke ovens blacken the fair land and sky with their dense smoke. In 1879 62 000 000 bushels of coal and 3 500,000 bushels of coke passed through the locks of the Monongahela, dependent for its going upon the caprice of Jupiter Pluvius. These awkward-looking boats, with their load of carbon, may have lain thus for months, while the price of their cargoes has doubled in the far-off markets for which they were loaded, and their owners are moved to profanity, or pray for rain to float off their waiting cargoes. Pittsburg is the home of 130 tow-boats of a pattern incomprehensible to Eastern eyes, for they do not "tow," but push. Their homeliness is outweighed by their dull dog tenacity of purpose, when it comes to their legitimate business of barge and long trip towing of cumbersome fleets of coal-laden craft. These are lashed in a solid fleet, of which the steamer is the blindness bulk. In cost these craft range from the perfectly appointed monster representing a fortune of $50 000 and the power of 1700 horses, down to the battered veteran that might bring $3 000. This motley fleet is huddled in port, each boat ready and anxious to move there coal craft over the hundreds of thousands of miles of tortuous Ohio or muddy Mississippi. Their fires are laid and their boilers are filled, and when the coal boats stage comes at last it finds Pittsburgh boats and their crews galvanized into intense action.

It may be that this long expected rise is an affair of a single day, or of 48 hours' duration at best. The rivers of Pittsburg rise and fall like a jack in the box. There may be three feet of water on Saturday, 13 on Sunday, and Monday's sunset will redden "six feet scant" in the channel. Between those extremes is the tide which, taken at the flood, leads the coal fleet to Southern and Western markets, and brings long-deferred cash to the shippers. The amount of systematically directed energy, backed by experience and ability, necessary to get out a coal shipment of, say, 10,000,000 bushels (285 bushels to the ton,) in 36 hours, can hardly be fitly duly described. The small, old-fashioned locks of the Monongahela dams are gateways utterly inadequate to the task of passing the fleets of barges and steamers and flats and boats that await their turn. Crews, and boats and big ropes, and rolling smoke, and puffing steam, and shouting men, are features in a scene only to be witnessed, even in Pittsburg, when there comes a sudden rise after a long season of low water. But at last the rearmost craft gets through, and joins the emancipated throng of boats that are slowly steaming down the winding Ohio. Each boat has charge of her "tow," the latter consisting of from five to 25 big square boats, holding in all from 50,000 to 60,000 bushels of solid carbon.

This coal is mined along the Monongahela Valley and up the valley of jawracking Youghiogheny. The coal seams lie in most cases far above the level of the river, and in the older pits the coal has been removed for a distance of three miles from the water's edge. The mouths of these ink black tunnels show far up the green-walled hill-sides. From these inky spots issue noisy cars that rush down the "incline," bang against the "tipple," and discharge their contents over sloping "screens" into the waiting boat or barge below. And back and forth in these gloomy pits stalk the forlornest of mules, solemn-visaged, and wearing a bandage over one eye in a way suggestive of some subterranean difference of opinion. This bandaging is done for the good of the beast, which, unbandaged, will "shy" over to one side and bang his anatomy against the wall, but the drapery does not add to his beauty in the least.

For half a century this undermining of these everlasting hills has been going on, until they rest their strata upon posts or upon thousands of columns of coal in the abandoned mines beneath. An acre of coal, be it understood, means 126 000 bushels of the merchantable article stored in a seam four feet eight inches thick. A single tow boat will take to New Orleans, 2,000 miles away, the output of five acres of coal, at a cost for transportation of four cents per bushel. While this work is going on along the rivers mentioned, coal is leaving the Pittsburg fields by rail at the rate of 180 000 000 bushels per year, and the supply is practically inexhaustible.

From coal it is but a short step to coal's brighter and purer first cousin, coke. To the south west of Pittsburg there lie boundless beds of a peculiar soft coal, in strata 11 feet thick, easily mined, and generally easy of access. This coal, slowly baked in great ovens, is the Connellsville coke of commerce—90 per cent. carbon—a fuel that finds its way to the blast furnaces of Lake Champlain, on the east, and to the smelting furnaces of Utah and Colorado on the west. Five thousand coke ovens to-day send their pernicious fumes heavenward, and the nocturnal appearance of a range of coke ovens in full blast so nearly embodies the orthodox idea of Satanic ecstasy that unregenerate Pittsburgers have comparatively few surprises in store after this life.

PERSONS AND TH

Answers to Correspondents

...ve attempted to conduct our readers that there ...ously classes of questions which we cannot ...ppropriate to answer, viz.

...ions not accompanied by the name of the ...ber. This rule is not required for publication ...ly as an evidence of good faith. All letters ...ended for this column must have their ...ddressed to the editor of the BLADE.

...ical problems and questions in general ...ture. We are willing to give all ...ts an opportunity to ask and answer ...ns, but we have not the time necessary for ...ving abstruse problems and solutions.

...questions which in the form or matter of the ...ion are not proper for the columns of ...ers. Hundreds of questions come to this ...ment every week, and the editor must be al...to exercise his discretion in making some ...ons submitted to promote the general interest.

...Inquiries as to the standing or reliability of ...duals, firms or corporations, doing a general ...ness. The BLADE's endorsement is too valuable ...e bestowed indiscriminately, and it is not al...ways possible for us to devote the time necessary ...o ascertain the standing of an individual or a ...m located in a distant part of the country.

...Correspondents whose inquiries are not answered ...hin a reasonable time would do well to repeat them. If they still fail to receive an answer they are asked to believe that the questions remain unanswered for good and sufficient reasons.

We must request that subscribers will keep all communications for the business and editorial departments of the BLADE entirely separate and distinct, always upon separate leaves. Questions for the latter department should never be written on the same sheet with letters containing subscriptions or orders for books. Letters intended for this department of the paper should be marked "Correspondents' Department."

The statement that the BLADE goes to every State and Territory in the Nation is capable of actual demonstration. A a proof of this remarkable feature, we may state that our books show that during the past week we have received subscriptions from the following States and Territories:

New Hampshire,	Minnesota,
Wisconsin,	South Carolina,
Arkansas,	Massachusetts,
Iowa,	Tennessee,
Texas,	Vermont,
Kansas,	Alabama,
Maryland,	Pennsylvania,
New Jersey,	Kentucky,
California,	Washington Territory
Illinois,	Indiana,
Nevada,	Nebraska,
Dakota,	Tennessee,
Montana,	Georgia,
Oregon,	Florida,
West Virginia,	Maryland,
New York,	Colorado,
Ohio,	Michigan,

Mails.

FRANK GOWDY, Pettisville, O.: The salary of the Governor of Ohio is $3,000 per year.

INQUIRER, Monmouth, Ill.: The twentieth century begins on the first day of January, A. D., 1900.

J. BROOKS, Sibley, Ind., wants the address of Dr. Fare ns, the Regimental Surgeon of the 1st Wisconsin Cavalry.

F. S. AUSTIN, Neb.: Apply to the agent of of the Bell Telephone, at the nearest city, for terms etc., of telephone.

Subscriber, Paintsun, Ill.: The United States never owned any territory in the Mediterranean Sea, or anywhere thereabouts.

A. H. S., Utica, O.: As soon as the official returns of the State and Presidential elections in Indiana are received, we will be glad to publish them.

C. W., Mexico, Mo.—The number of voters in the United States who cannot read and write cannot be given officially until the completion of the census.

J. de P. Foland, Tecumseh, Neb., write to Lee & Shepard, Boston, Mass., for the book entitled "Visible Speech," by Prof. A. Melville Bell, of London, England.

J. H. PHELPS, Edgar, Clay Co., Neb., would like the address of Alexander Bigley, formerly of Co. F, 30th Iowa Vol. Inf. When last heard from was living in Davis Co., Iowa.

EDDIE MCLAUGHLIN, Central City, Lawrence County, Dakota Ter., would like the address of Capt. Kingsbury, Lieut. Jenkins or any of the privates of Co. I, 2nd Col. Cav. Vol.

BENNIE Little Cobb, asks: "Will some of the readers of the BLADE please tell me what sex on is best for planting seed from the Jerusalem cherry tree and how it is to be planted?"

MRS. MARY E. HAMILTON, Birmingham, Iowa, a pension claimant, wants the address of the commissioned officers of Co. E, 1st Ills. Art. Vols., and that of the surgeon of that regiment.

J. W., Tower Hill, Ills., asks: "What position did the late Greenback candidate for Vice President occupy during the war of the rebellion?"—He held a subordinate position in the Confederate army.

CHAUNCEY C. ROBBINS, Clarksville, Johnson Co., Ark., wants the address of some of the members of Co. E 24 Kansas Cav., especially the rebels who were mustered out at Duvall's Bluff, Ark., June 6, 1865.

CHRISTIAN KEPPERLING, Libleville, Mifflin County, Pa., wants the address of Joseph Kepperling, who left Kishacoquillas Valley near 20 years ago. When last heard from was in Clarke County, Oregon.

A. J. MCFARLAND, Cairo, Oldham, sends a long answer to the proposition of Sate Stewart, Painted Post, N. Y., by which he finds that if there were 21 blank corner plums in the lot, A. got $165, B. got 6,335, C. got 2,128, D. got 10,291, E. got 4,950.

Christopher E. Kellogg, Spring Bluff, Wis., writes that a drowned Augustus H. Kellogg was of Miss Kellogg. When last heard from was in Akron, Summit County, Ohio. Anybody] ha can give means for relation as to his whereabouts, will greatly oblige.

D., Albion, Ind., asks: "Where can I procure copies of the different reports—census, patent office and others—issued by the different departments of the United States Government, and upon what terms?" 1. you can please give a list of such reports."—Apply through your Member of Congress.

J. A. H., Fremont Center, Mich., asks whether the Government ever issued any greenbacks that would pay all debts public and private, without exception and if they were interest bearing? 1. Yes. The greenbacks issued first, at the beginning of the rebellion, were legal tender for all debts, and called for gold upon presentation at the Treasury. 2. No.

F. J. H., Hemlock Mich., asks: "Are there any New York newspapers published in the City of New York whose subscription price does not exceed $1.00, except the Herald, Sun, Star and Times? 2. What is the address of the Norristown Herald?"—1. There are so many of them that their enumeration in this column would occupy so much space that we cannot give a list of them. 2. Norristown, Pa.

M. M., New Athens, O., asks: "1. What are the most prominent systems of short-hand writing? 2. Which do you consider the best? 3. The name of the publishing house?"—1. The systems of short-hand most generally used now are of Pitt man, Graham, Marsh all and Munson. 2. It is hard to say, as each of the systems has its many warm admirers. Pitman's system is perhaps most generally used. 3. Inquire of any book seller.

A. SCHAUBINGER, Williamsburg, O., asks: "1. Will you please state the number of colored voters in the State of Ohio. 2. Also the number in the State of Indiana. 3 Was there a Governor elected in Maine this Fall? If so, what?"—1-2 The number cannot be exactly stated until the complet n of the census giving the number of colored males in the States named, above the age of 21 years. 2. Gov. Plaisted, Democrat, was elected in Maine, in September last.

CHAS. M. PATTY, Troy, O., writes: "My father was in a hospital in Lebanon, Ky., in the Winter of '62 and '63. I want to know or learn the address of the waiters that nursed him. My father's name is Enoch Patty, of Co. D, 14th Ohio Reg ulars. He had the erysipelas. He says he has forgotten the names of the nurses. He says those were two of them from Northern Ohio. They called him "Uncle Patty." The hospital was a school house.

JACK LONG, Logansport, Ind., writes: "In your weekly is ue Nov 13, 1880, G. T. S. of Grissom, N. C., wishes to know the 'perpendicular and hypothenuse of the Garfield and Arthur pole,' which is 165 feet in height, the pole to break, the top striking the ground 100 feet from the base. Perpendicular, 102,674 plus feet, hypothenuse, 143,325 plus feet equals 245 999 plus repeating decimal. Will send solution if required. The solution is a long one, and difficult to publish. I will also remark that the pole was a long one, but it knocked the persimmons."

OBSERVER, Ft. Homer, O., submits the following: "A man purchases a hat for $5.00 and offers in payment a $100 00 bill. The merchant, not having the change, sends the bill to a friend and gets $100.00 in change for it. The purchaser recieves $95.00 and goes his way. The party who changed the bill discovered that it was counterfeit, and returned it to the merchant, who was compelled to pay $100 00 good money for it. How much did he lose, $100.00 and the hat, or $95.00 and the hat?"

E. V. I., writes: "Suppose a bill of one of the national banks is destroyed and the bank winds up its affairs and goes out of business, does the bank pay or make the amount destroyed, or do they have to account to the Government for all the money issued by them?"—The bank pays the amount. It has to account to the Government for all the notes issued, but after a certain time has elapsed without the presentation of the note the Government assumes that it has been lost or destroyed, and returns the funds in money retained as security.

J. G. N., Lightner, Pa., asks: "Can the Presidential Electors vote for whom they please; that is, for any person besides the candidates chosen at the Convention at Chicago—say Grant or Blaine? If so, would it be lawful?" There is no law, except a moral one, binding them to vote for any one person; but by voting for any one else save the regular candidate they would commit a breach of faith, as the people elected them with the implied agreement that they in turn would vote for the candidate upon whose ticket they were placed.

J. C. Wright, Sedawick City, Kans., asks: "Have any soldiers of the late war received the full amount of arrear pensions? 2. How much bounty is due a volunteer of 1861, discharged in 1862 for a disability for wbch he now receives a pension. 3. Does Garfield belong to the Campbellites?"—1. A large number of them have. 2. None. The statute provides that if a man enlisted prior to August, 1863, and received only $100, and served two years, he is entitled to an additional $100. 3. Yes.

W. McD., Rochester, Minn., writes: "In a debating society having a regular order of business, the entire regular order having been gone through with excepting the last order, viz., adjournment; the point is whether the President is obliged to wait for a motion to adjourn, or can he declare the society adjourned by reason of there being no further business to transact."—It is customary for the President to ask, when the regular order has been completed, "Is there any further business?" or not the chair will entertain a motion to adjourn."

X. Y. Z., Stryker, O., asks: "1. Is the war chess manufactured yet, and if so, where can it be bought? 2. Was it not Charles Sumner who told Roscoe Conkling that his manners were foreign to the Senate, and that he must have imported them from the other end of the Capitol, or did Conkling tell that to Blaine?"—1. If you mean the game called 'Strategos,' yes, by D. Appleton & Co. 2. In the midst of a debate, when Conkling first made his appearance in the Senate, Charles Sumner said to him: "The gentleman has imported his manners from the other end of the Capitol, and they are rare here."

N. S. BAIRD, Eugene, Ill., writes: "1. I noticed about two months ago that a standard silver dollar with eight feathers in the tail bearing the date of 1878 was worth $2, where can I get that for them? 2. What was the number of Greenback votes polled in the United States in the years 1876, 1878 and 1880?"—The question has been repeatedly answered that they are not worth any more than their face value. In every city there are persons who buy strange and rare coins, but there are none who make an exclusive business of it. 2. Until the official returns have been announced there is no way of ascertaining reliably.

C. S. D., Sheridan, Mich., asks: "1. Is it possible for the Louisianians to appoint or elect another claimant for Senator Kellogg's seat in place of the defunct Spofford? 2. Which Congress will make the new apportionment, according to the census of this year? 3. How many times have you been required to tell whether our next President was concerned in the Credit Mobilier?"—1. Certainly they can appoint another claimant if they desire, but the question is upon his success. 2. As the census will not, in all probability, be completed in time for this session to take action, that duty will undoubtedly fall upon the next Congress. 3. There is no way of estimating it.

T. C. S., Greencastle, Ind., asks: "1. What is the general meaning of the term 'bric-a-brac'? 2. What is the meaning of the Irish motto, 'Erin go braugh?' 3. What political party do the Vanderbilts belong to? 4. Are the $10 bonds still issued? I mean that series of bonds that were issued some time ago to enable poor laboring men to invest their surplus money in $10 amounts? 5. Did George Washington serve both terms of the Presidency without compensation? That is did he refuse to take the pay that was allowed him?"—1. Brica brac is a term of comprehensive significance generally applied to small ornamental articles of taste or fancy. 2. Ireland forever. 3. Republican. 4. The whole issue was taken up at once. 5. He did.

N. T. J., Morshead, Ky., asks: "1. Can Representatives and Senators both be called Congressmen or not, and are they not really Congressmen? 2. What is meant by Electoral College? 3. What is the whole colored population and voters of Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina." 1. Both are Congressmen, but common has made it the range to apply the term only to Representatives. 2. The term Electoral College is a figurative one, denoting the meeting of the Presidential electors, who meet in each State, organize as any other body, canvass the vote of the State, appoint one of their number a messenger to carry the returns to Washington, a duplicate copy being sent by mail. 3. The consolidated returns not yet being completed, it is not definitely known.

F. L. A., Forest, Ind., asks: "Was the fractional currency demonetized the same as the dollar?"—Upon the establishment of the United States Mint, the standard of our money was made approximating in value the Spanish milled dollar, which was then the established money of the New World, which was to weigh 416 grains of silver of the fineness of 892.4. In 1837 the weight of this dollar was reduced to 4 384 grains of 900 fine silver, and this remained the standard until the act of February 12, 1873, which dropped the silver dollar from the list of United States coins, and made the standard a dollar of 25.8 grains of .900 fine gold, the rest of the coinage remaining unchanged. Consequently, the subsidiary coinage, which could only be said to have a limited monetization, was never demonetized.

R. H. R., Booneville, Cal., asks: "1. Would the United States of America, through a change of its present Constitution, that is by its adoption and ratification of a new one—differing in some respects from the present—necessarily lapse from a Republican form of government? 2. Could not such a change be made, and at the same time preserve a Republican form of government? 3. Is it not among the possibilities, if not the probabilities, that evil results may yet arise resulting in the adoption and ratification of a new Constitution of the United States—Republican in form, also. 4. What action would it be necessary to take in order to frame, adopt and ratify a new Constitution of the United States; would the course of procedure be the same or similar to that taken in making amendments to the present one?"—1. No. 2. Yes. Amendments to the Constitution, materially altering the original idea of the framer, have already been made. 3. Certainly. 4. Exactly the same.

J. T. B., Barnard, Mo., asks: "1. Will the National Bank notes be redeemed in coin or greenbacks? 2. What amount of the outstanding debt could the Government pay in coin; or, in other words, what per cent? 3. Will the year A. D. 1900 be a leap year?"—1. It is optional, coin or greenbacks. 2. All the debt is payable in coin. 3. The year 1900 will not be a leap year. In the year 46 B. C., was introduced into the calendar the present arrangement of having three years of 365 days followed by one having 366, dividing the year into months nearly as at present. This calendar is still used in Rus ia. Its error consists in giving the year a length of 365¼ days, which is about 11 minutes too much, an error that now amounts to about 12 days. Pope Gregory XIII. ordered Oct. 5, 1582 to be called Oct. 15th, and that all centurial years which are not multiples of 400 should not be made leap years; thus 1600 was a leap year, and 1600 will be the next that falls on a centenary year.

A. JACOBSON, Paola, Ill., writes: "Can any of the readers of the BLADE give me any information regarding the status of affairs in the Jennings estate litigation?"—The British Heirs to the Jennens estate have been before the Chancery Division of the High Court of Justice. An ejectment action was brought against Earl Howe, from whom property worth some $30,000,000, to say nothing of the accumulations, was claimed on the ground that Richard Curzon, the first Earl, was the illegitimate child o Ann Oakes, and not the son of Penn Curzon and heir-at-law to William Jennens, who died in 1798. The Vice Chancellor threw out the case without calling on the defense for a reply, saying it was a great pity the plaintiff should have spent his money and time in prosecuting claims which were entirely without foundation. A similar fate befell an action concerning William Jennens's personal estate, the Vice Chancellor stigmatizing the proceeding as "vexatious." after the decision delivered in the same case in 1867.

J. W., Toledo, inquires for Mother Shipton's prophecy, which was published in 1488, and republished in 1641:

Carriages without horses shall go,
And accidents fill the world with woe;
Around the world thoughts shall fly
In the twinkling of an eye.
Water shall yet more wonders do;
Now strange, yet shall be true.
The world upside down shall be,
And gold be found at the roots of a tree.
Through hills men shall ride,
And no horse or ass be at his side.
Under water men shall walk;
Shall ride, shall sleep, shall talk.
In the air men shall be seen,
In white, in black, in green.
Iron in the water shall float,
As easy as a wooden boat.
Gold shall be found, and shown,
In land that's not now known.
Fire and water shall wonders do,
England shall at last admit a Jew.
The world to an end shall come,
In eighteen hundred and eighty-one.

SCHOOLBOY, Rhinebeck, N. Y., asks: "1. Who acted as Vice President with John Tyler; also, with Millard Fillmore and A. Johnson? 2. What States were the following Vice Presidents from: Aaron Burr, Richard M. Johnson, George M. Dallas, Wm. R. King and Schuyler Colfax?" 1. Pres. Harrison died April 4, 1841, and was succeeded by Vice Pres. John Tyler, President of the Senate, who served till 1845. When Tyler was made President Samuel L. Southard, of New Jersey, was elected President pro tem. of the Senate and Vice President, and served until 1842, when his term expired and he was succeeded by Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina, who served during the remainder of Tyler's term; William R. King, of Alabama, was made President of the Senate pro tem. when Pres. Taylor's death called Vice President Fillmore to the White House in July, 1850; Benj. F. Wade was Vice President and President pro tem. of the Senate under Johnson's administration. 2. Aaron Burr, New York; Richard M. Johnson, Kentucky; George M. Dallas, Pennsylvania; William R. King, Alabama; Schuyler Colfax, Indiana.

CHALALA, Sarcoxie, Mo., writes: "1. Please give a short history of the Isle of Man. 2. What is the address of the leading Democratic paper published in Washington, D. C?"—1. The Isle of Man is an island belonging to Great Britain in the Irish Sea, midway between England, Scotland and Ireland. It has an area of 227 square miles, and in 1871 had a population of 54,042. The coasts are very irregular, abounding with many bays, with good anchorage. The climate is mild and equable. The fisheries of herring were formerly the principal reliance of the islanders, but of late they have become inconsiderable. There are some bleaching works, but few manufacturing establishments. The Governor of the island is appointed by the Crown and assisted by a council of officers. The island was originally peopled by the Manx, a Celtic tribe, whose language, a sub dialect of the Gaelic or Celtic, forming one branch with the Erse and Irish, is still spoken in the northwest and west, although English is generally understood. The island was held for some time as a feudal sovereignty, by the Earls of Derby, and afterwards by the Dukes of Athol, from whom the sovereignty and revenue were purchased by the Crown, in 1765, for the sum of £70,000, to which an annuity of £2,000 was subsequently added. In 1829 the Ducal family's remaining ingerests in the islands, including the manorial rights and patronage of the see, were sold to the Crown for £416 114. The chief Towns are Castletown, (the capital,) Peil, Douglas and Ramsey. 2. The Washington Post.

J. C. L., Danbury, Neb., asks: "1. Does the law compel a postmaster to deliver mail on Sunday? 2. In the BLADE of Sept. 6 I noticed an article headed South Carolina, and in speaking of the ballot in the South your correspondent says, to illustrate: 'At a certain polling place there were 900 Republican voters and 300 Democrats,' and further on he says, 'But most likely the 900 Republicans are set upon by an armed mob and driven away from the polls.' How can 900 overpower 900? And if the Republicans have the majority in the South, how can the Democrats intimidate them? 3. When a National Bank is chartered and it deposits its government bonds with the Treasurer of the United States, does it draw the interest on said bonds? If so, does not that give them double interest on their investment; that is, on their bonds and circulation both?"—1. The Department rules that where public interests demand it, the postoffice shall be kept open during stated hours on Sunday. 2. The matter is easily comprehended, when one stops to consider that the large majority of Republicans there are negros, who have always been under the subjection of the white men, and are by them easily overpowered. A few white Democrats, brutal and lawless, would not have the slightest trouble in intimidating many times their number of fearful negros, used from time immemorial to their overbearing and domineering methods of procedure, not only at the polls, but in every day life. 3. Yes, as has already been explained in this column. The bonds are deposited as collateral security, and in no instance is a man who puts up property as collateral security deprived of the use of that property. Thus, if a man mortgages his farm for a certain amount of money, he would still occupy and use the farm and enjoy the benefits of its products. So with the bonds.

Bulldozing a Voter.

Galveston News.

Old Uncle Moze, of Galveston, was not noticed near the polls on election day consequently a colored striker was sent to pull him up. He was found sitting by the fire, groaning dismally, in his cabin.

"Uncle Moze, has yer voted yit?" asked the colored rounder.

"No, chile, I wouldn't risk ketchin' cold in my lungs fom all de money in de world."

"Here's a dollar to pay for yer time."

The old man secured the subsidy, remarking: "If you is comin' de bull doze on dis old nigguh he weakens. How you fetched a kerridge for me?"

"Hit's waiting at the dosh, Uncle Moze."

"Is yer gwine to bring me back after I'se voted?"

"Bring you right back, Uncle Moze; hurryup, now."

"Gimme a dram fosh I starts?"

"Here it is," says the cullaery, producing a flask. "Take a pull."

He pulled and asked:

"Gwine to gimme anudder pull when I'se done voted?" and then he pulled again.

"Yes, take anoudder pull right now. Don't be afeard ob it. Dar's plenty mosh whar it come from."

So the old man pulled again and wanted to know:

"Hev yer got anudder dollar bill wid yer?"

"Look heah, ole man, you must flow de campaign committee's made of money. Here's yer udder dollar. Now jump in. De polls is gwine to close."

"Lor, chile, you makin' out you is a statesman, heah! heah! I'se been foolin' yer. I done voted de udder ticket only six mortis', heah! heah!" said the old image settled down in front of the fire and nearly chuckled his head off.

A Visual Phenomenon.

Norristown Herald.

A Norristown man who is so near-sighted that he cannot recognize his friends across the street always dodges around a corner when one of his creditors is a square off and coming towards him. It must be insanch.

NERVOUS DEBILITY

HUMPHREYS' HOMEOPATHIC SPECIFIC No. 28. Vital Weakness and Prostration from over-work or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by it. Been in use 20 years. —Is the most success ful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial of powder for $5, sent post-free on receipt of price. Humphreys' Homeo. Med. Co. Office, Catalogue free.) 109 Fulton St., N. Y.

FIVE HUNDRED REIS!

The Fast Gathered Wealth of a New York Boy in Brazel.

New York Sun.

Mr. William Urbach, a gaunt German resembling a Maine lumberman, keeps a restaurant at 82 Beaver street. He is patronized by custom house officials and cotton and stock brokers. His stock in trade is good beer, salty pretzels, an urbane manner, and unique and entertaining conversational powers. He never, however, allows his own interests to be overshadowed by the interests of his friends. Not long ago, as he was driving a spigot into a keg of fresh beer, a postman handed him a letter. It bore a Brazilian postmark. Mr. Urbach took Dom Pedro's likeness for the portrait of the Emperor Wilhelm. He stopped hammering at the spigot, tore open the envelope, fancying that he was about to hear from home. Here is the letter:

"NATAL, RIO GRANDE DO NORTE, BRAZIL, August 14.

"FRIENE WILLIAM—I am prospering in the Brazilian Empire. When I left New York I left an unsettled account with you for beer and similar necessities of life. Please use the inclosed in settlement of the bill. Ask Mike Burns and other friends to join you in three or four rounds of drinks, and give all the boys one of your best cigars at my expense.

"You will greatly oblige me by depositing the balance of the inclosure to my credit with August Belmont.

"Yours, truly, "ORANGE STEVENS."

The inclosure was a bank note, gorgeous in colors of gold and indigo, bearing an inscription in which these figures were prominent:

500 500 500 500 Reis Reis Reis Reis
500 500 500 500 Reis Reis Reis Reis
500 500 500 500 Reis Reis Reis Reis

"Dot Shtefens, he vas always a crate fellow," said Mr. Urbach, as he smoothed the bill out on the counter. "Oh, but he done someding always shust like a shentlemens. He vas like Napoleon as much so Parnum he enkaged him mit his elephants and oder dinks in his show. My kracious, vot a pig pill. Dot Shtefens he is makin owit mit a pile of money. Vell, pays, Shtefens he treats all hents. Vot is it?"

A dollar's worth of beer and wine was distributed and Shtefens's health was drank amid great enthusiasm. Mr. Urbach read the letter a second time and again caressed the bank note.

"Vell, pays" he said, "dot Shtefens he dreats again all hents. Vat vas it?"

A second and a third dollar's worth of refreshments were distributed. Mr. Urbach then passed around cigars valued at $2 and sent one of his boys over to August Belmont with the not for 500 reis.

"You told the pank to geff you seex dollars, und take it the pellance as a deposit for Statefens in Natal," he said. "Now look out for yourself as you dent lose the pill mit de teeves."

Away flew the boys. He returned in 10 minutes with the note in his hand.

"Vots the matter mit the pill?" Mr. Urbach inquired. "Vy you don't got the change?"

"The Cashier says that 500 reis is only 40 cents," the boy replied. "He says that there are more than 1,000 reis in a dollar."

Urbach grasped the note and scrutinized it long and closely. "Vell," he gasped, "dot's a kreat show pill for 40 cents. Dot Shtefens he vas always a lots schunkted. Of he vas here he could peat tree dwendy-line."

Help for the Great Army of Convalescents,

who, after an attack of disease, get so far back on the returning way to health and no farther. One of the most serious impediments which the medical profession has to encounter is the tendency in all diseases, whether acute or chronic, towards debility and loss of vital force. To meet this condition of low vitality, the Compound Oxygen, which acts directly on the great nervous centers, rendering them more efficient, vigorous and active, and capable of generating more and more of the vital forces, which are *life and health*, offers an agent of help and restoration which acts promptly and surely. Our Treatise on Compound Oxygen, its Nature and Action, is sent free. Address DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, 1109 and 1111 Girard street, Philadelphia, Pa

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The Positive Cure

For all Female Complaints.

This preparation, as its name signifies, consists of Vegetable Properties that act in harmony with the laws of the female system. Upon one trial the merits of this Compound will be recognized, as relief is immediate; and when its use is continued, in ninety-nine cases in a hundred, a permanent cure is effected, as thousands will testify. On account of its proven merits, it is to-day recommended and prescribed by the best physicians in the country.

It will cure entirely the worst form of falling of the uterus, Leucorrhœa, Irregular and Painful Menstruation, all Ovarian Troubles, Inflammation and Ulceration, Floodings, all Displacements and the consequent spinal weakness, and is especially adapted to the Change of Life. It will dissolve and expel tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development. The tendency to cancerous humors there is checked very speedily by its use.

In fact it has proved to be the great and best remedy that has ever been discovered. It permeates every portion of the system, and gives new life and vigor. It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulants, and relieves weakness of the stomach.

It cures Bloating, Headaches, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Sleeplessness, Depression and Indigestion. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. It will at all times, and under all circumstances, act in harmony with the law that governs the female system.

For Kidney Complaints of either sex this compound is unsurpassed.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six bottles for $5.00. Sent by mail in the form of pills, also in the form of Lozenges, on receipt of price, $1.00, per box, for either. Mrs. PINKHAM freely answers all letters of inquiry. Send for pamphlet. Address as above. Mention this paper.

No family should be without LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S LIVER PILLS. They cure Constipation, Biliousness and Torpidity of the Liver. 25 cents per box.

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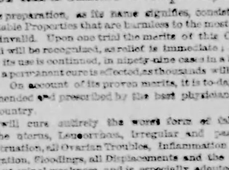

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No Complaint.

A correspondent of the Providence *Journal* remarks that a wayfarer inquiring what had caused the death of the Democratic party would find his answer in the words of the old sexton:

A stranger in a country village chanced to pass the graveyard just as the sexton was performing his duties, and, with a view to knowledge, addressed the old man:

"I see you have had a funeral. May I inquire of what complaint the person died?"

The sexton replied: "There wasn't no complaint. Everybody 'pears to be satisfied."

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is made from a Simple Tropical Leaf of rare Value and is a

POSITIVE REMEDY

for all the diseases that cause pains in the lower part of the body—for

Torpid Liver, Headaches, Jaundice, Dizziness, Gravel, Malarin,

And all difficulties of the

Kidneys, Liver and Urinary Organs.

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Monthly Menstruations, and during Pregnancy, it has no equals. It restores the organs that MAKE the blood, and hence is the best Blood Purifier. It is the only known remedy that cures Bright's Disease. For Diabetes, use Warner's Safe Diabetes Cure.

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A CURE for the most prevalent and fatal diseases that afflict mankind. RELIEF IN AN HOUR. KIDNEY DISEASE, STOP IT NOW! supply will cure you. PILES, CONSTIPATION AND PHYSICAL DEBILITY, and that distressing complaint, "BACK ACHE." It will annually save many lives. Sold by druggists and dealers, which at best give but temporary relief. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price, $1. Our book, "How a Life Was Saved," gives a history of this new discovery and a large record of most remarkable cures, sent free. Write for it.

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HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

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AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER KNOWN REMEDIES.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs. Nervousness, Female Complaints, especially

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. Take no other.

D. I. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco or narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.

Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co., Rochester, N. Y.

KIDNEY WORT.

KIDNEY-WORT THE ONLY MEDICINE That Acts at the Same Time on The Liver, the Bowels and the Kidneys.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system, and when one becomes clogged, disabled or torpid, the others must do double duty, or disease and death will result.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaint, Gravel, Diabetes, or Rheumatic Pains and Aches,

are developed, because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled from the system.

KIDNEY-WORT

will restore the healthy action and all these distressing evils will be banished, neglect them and you will live but to suffer.

Thousands have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will ensue. Now is the time.

Those who have been cured. Try it and you will add one more to the number. Take it and health will ensure. Now is the time.

Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back? Why bear such distress from constipation and Piles?

KIDNEY-WORT will cure you. Try a package at once and be satisfied.

It is a dry vegetable compound and

One Package makes six quarts of Medicine.

Your druggist has it, or will get it for you. Insist upon having it. Price, $1.00.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors. Burlington, Vt.

20 (Will send per mail.)

Liquid KIDNEY WORT

In response to the urgent requests of great numbers of people who prefer to purchase a Kidney-Wort already prepared, the proprietors of this celebrated remedy now prepare it in liquid form as well as dry. It is very concentrated, is put up in large bottles, and is equally efficient as that put up dry in tin cans. It saves the necessity of preparing, is always ready, and is more easily taken by most people. Price, $1 per bottle.

LIQUID AND DRY SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Prop'rs, Burlington, Vt.

INVESTMENTS.

Willard Hotel Lottery.

A First Class Furnished Hotel for $8.

1,664 Cash Prizes and 1,416 Property Prizes, Amounting to $269,850.

This Drawing will take place at Louisville, Ky., December 31st, 1880, under authority of a special act of the legislature, approved March 8, 1880, to incorporate the Willard Hotel Company, and is authorized by the Board of Commissioners appointed by the Act, consisting of Hon. Jos. Bell, of Louisville, Hon. Isobert Mallory, late Speaker of the Louisville Legislature, Hon. Wm. Lindsay, of the Louisville Bar, Hon. H. P. Whitaker, of the Court of Common Pleas, Hon. Wm. Kinkead, of Covington, Henry Clay, of Clay Court, and H. A. Conkey, of the Bar of Louisville, Ky., and Hon. Geo. Whitaker, the law firm of L. & J. Caldwell & Winston, of Louisville.

LIST OF PRIZES.

The Willard Hotel, with all its furniture and fixtures ... $200,000

One brick residence on Green street ... 8,000
One brick residence on Green street ... 4,000
Two cash prizes, each $1,000 ... 2,000
Two cash prizes, each $500 ... 1,000
Five cash prizes, each $500 ... 2,500
Five cash prizes, each $200 ... 1,000
One hundred cash prizes, each $100 ... 10,000
Two hundred cash prizes, each $50 ... 10,000
Interest in our Furniture ... 1,000
One fine Piano ... 500
One Solid Silver Tea Set ... 100
60 Boxes Old Bourbon Whisky, $6 ... 14,400
50 Baskets Champagne, each $100 ... 5,000
One hundred Cash Prizes, each $100 ... 10,000
40 boxes Fine Wines, $60 ... 2,400
20 boxes Robertson Co. Whisky, $30 ... 600
20 boxes Havana Cigars, $200 ... 4,000
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $10 ... 5,000
Five hundred Cash Prizes, each $4 ... Quarters $2.
Whole Tickets, $5. Halves, $2½.

Responsible agents wanted at all important points in the United States, Canada and Europe. For circulars giving full information and terms, address W. C. D. WHIPS, Willard Hotel, Louisville, Ky.

For tickets, address

W. SCOTT GLOSE, Bookseller, 105 4th St., Louisville, Ky.

The Hotel is now open, and will be run by the undersigned until it is ready to be transferred to the lucky winner. The public are invited to stop with me, and see the property for themselves.

W. C. D. WHIPS.

MAHER & GROSH, Monroe street, Toledo, O., have sent to BLADE readers in the past two years over 30,000 of their hand-forged, razor steel POCKET KNIVES, and are anxious to supply the rest of the BLADE family. Every blade warranted. We send Knife 1 Receipt, two blade, strong handle, easy pocket, post paid, for 75c; our medium 3-blade, 50c; 1-blade 25c; heavy 1 blade 50c; extra strong 2 blade 75c; 3 blade, every blade tested, $1. Ladies' 1-blade, 25c; 2 blade, two styles, 50c; 3-blade, $1. Pruners, all temper and tested, 75c and $1. Sample of our 6 inch hand forged Butcher Knife, by mail, 50c.

ORGANS Large Size—Solid Walnut & Octaves; 4 Sets of Reels, CELESTE—SUB-BASS—ECHO, with Coupler and Grand Organ 9 Stops—6 Knee Swells, Guaranteed Six Years; Sent on trial. 40,000 sold. Not one dissatisfied Purchaser. Send for Circular. Address MARCHAL & SMITH, 8 West Eleventh Street, New York. $65

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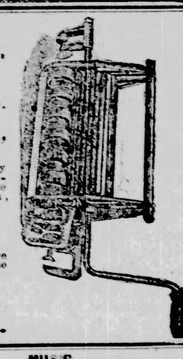

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And Giving Perfect Satisfaction.

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and with LESS INJURY TO CLOTHES than any other in the world.

We challenge any man, for three to produce a better Washer than any Machine WARRANTED for five years, and Satisfaction guaranteed or Money Refunded. It is the only Washer that can be clamped to any sized tub like a wringer. It is made of malleable iron, galvanized, and will outlast any two wooden machines.

Good Agent Wanted in Every County.

EXCLUSIVE SALE. Our Agents all over the country are making from $75 to $200 per month. Retail price, $7. Sample to those desiring an agency, $3. Circulars free. Address

F. F. ADAMS & CO., (LT'D). ERIE, PA.

AGENTS WANTED.

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. Vickery, Augusta, Me.

CATALOGUE of NOVELTIES for AGENTS FREE. J. F. GAGE, Foxboro, Mass.

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. ALLEN & Co., Portland, Me.

$72 A WEEK, $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address True &

THE WEEKLY BLADE.

TOLEDO BLADE CO., Pub'rs.
D. R. LOCKE, Editor.
JOHN McELROY, Associate Editor.

TOLEDO, O., THURSDAY, DEC. 2, 1880.

ENTERED AT THE POST-OFFICE AT TOLEDO AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER.

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

TERMS—Postage Paid:

Single copy, one year, $2.00, and at the same rate for a shorter time. Clubs of five, per year, $1.75 each. Clubs of 10 and over, $1.65 each.

SPECIMEN COPIES sent free to any address. Send for one, and at the same time give us the addresses of a dozen or so of your friends, at as many different Postoffices, to whom we will send copies free and postage paid. Send for our Special Instructions to Agents.

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TOLEDO, OHIO.

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Circulation This Week, 86,000.

NEXT WEEK

The BLADE will appear in a new and handsome dress of type, and we shall publish the opening chapters of the promised new story. We shall shortly announce, for commencement in January, the title of an intensely interesting historical Indian serial, which is now being written especially for us. In short we have in store for our readers a succession of good things.

GEN. WEAVER carried his own County anyway.

SEN. BLAINE opposes making Senators of ex-Presidents.

SEN. BECK, of Kentucky, is having hard work to secure his re-election.

WE send specimen copies of the BLADE free to any address. We want a half million of names to send specimens to.

IF there is to be a representative of the South in the Cabinet it is believed that Gen. LONGSTREET'S chances are among the best.

GEN. MAHONE claims to be above all things "an American patriot." He will feel mighty lonely then anywhere out side of the Republican party.

DON'T let your BLADE stop or miss any numbers. See the date on the address slip, and get your next year's subscription in in time.

THE Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks it would rather see GRANT Captain-General or Field Marshal, or something of that sort, than Senator-at-Large.

AS GOOD as the BLADE is, the next year it will be better. We are arranging for important improvements, desiring as we do to make the best, cheapest and largest paper in the world. No family can afford to do without it.

THE National Council of Congregationalists find the "undue multiplication of feeble Churches in small Villages" to be one of the crying evils of the times.

OUR illustrated poster will be ready for agents in about a week. All agents and others who will take interest enough to post in a conspicuous place, will be furnished one on application.

Now settle your New York bets. This is the way the vote in the State stands:

Garfield	555,541
Hancock	534,511
Weaver	12,373
Dow	1,517
Total vote	1,101,941
Garfield's majority over Hancock	21,033
Garfield's majority over all	7,143

SEE the BLADE Book List elsewhere. Everybody wants books for the holidays, for there is no present so useful as a book. In this list, we offer a splendid line of books suitable for holiday gifts at from one third to one-fourth the regular prices. So good an opportunity is seldom offered. We have an immense stock we desire to close out, and are slaughtering them. Make your selections and send your orders as soon as possible so as to get your books in time for the holidays. The books will be sent promptly, postage paid.

THE very able, but still more frigid Secretary of the Treasury causes it to be made known that he "is not mad at Gen. GARFIELD any longer." He heaps all his blistering but icy wrath upon Gov. FOSTER, whom he accuses of defeating his nomination at Chicago, by specious arguments to the Blaine and Edmunds delegates when they were ready to break and come to SHERMAN'S support that any such course would inevitably result in the nomination of GRANT, by giving him the few votes he still lacked. It is possible that the facts of GARFIELD'S being the dispenser of much patronage, and FOSTER an opponent in the Senatorial race, may have much to do with this sudden discovery of the one's spotless innocence and the other's deep culpability. The frequency with which the able but frigid gentleman's resentments coincide with the line of his interests has been the subject of remark before this.

THE BLADE AND THE SOUTH.

STRUTHERS, TATE COUNTY, Miss., Nov. 20, 1880.

To the Toledo Blade Co., Toledo, O.:

GENTS: I have been an occasional reader of the BLADE for many years, and am free to say that I regard it as among the ablest, cheapest, and, in many respects, the best family paper with which I am acquainted. It combines features of excellence not found in any other paper that I know of and were it not for its attitude of political hostility toward the white race of the South, of which the writer has the misfortune to make one, it would certainly be a pleasure to me to see the BLADE in general circulation in my section. But no paper or person holding toward any portion of the Southern people the doctrine of "forfeited rights" can ever find favor in this section. The reading of the BLADE editorials and the letters of its political correspondents during a Presidential campaign would cause an average Southern man to lose all his religion, unless, indeed, his religion was of a "forty-parson power." On this account, your subscriber usually tries so to arrange as to have his subscription expire just before the opening of a Presidential campaign. So long, therefore, as it shall favor a proscriptive policy toward the white man of the South, so long, in short, as Northern Union soldiers are urged to "vote as they shot" 18 years ago, the BLADE, with all its excellencies—and they are acknowledged to be, many—will continue to number its Northern readers by the hundreds of thousands, for the numbers in that section favoring these views would seem to be legion, but its readers south of Mason and Dixon's line will be few and far between.

Very respectfully yours,
W. H. BIZZELL.

This, one of the fairest and most intelligent of the many letters that we receive from the South from gentlemen of Mr. BIZZELL'S way of thinking, deserves a reply as courteous and extended as his communication is. We will endeavor to give it. Mr. BIZZELL entirely mistakes our position when he defines it to be one of hostility to the whites of the South. We have quite as much solicitude for the welfare of those men as for any others beneath the protection of the flag. All American citizens are alike to us in that respect. But it is a terrible blunder to assume that the "whites of the South" mean only that desperate and unscrupulous little Oligarchy which has ruled the South and blasted it like the shadow of a deadly upas. The most essential service that can be done the Southern whites is to show up this gang, its villainous deeds in the past, its equally vile intentions for the future, and to aid in breaking the despotism by which it has throttled all progress in the South, impoverished its people, and prostrated its every interest, in order to perpetuate its power.

We understand as well as any person who studies the situation, that the future of the South, and its prosperity, in which that of the whole Nation is concerned, lies principally in the hands of the whites. It is from them that we must expect the most progress and improvement. But they will never accomplish anything in this direction so long as they allow themselves to be driven to evil ways by the crowd that has ruled them so long and to their infinite hurt.

As for the BLADE'S circulation in the South, we will inform Mr. BIZZELL, and our subscription lists are open for the inspection of any one who may doubt the statement, that we have more subscribers south of MASON & DIXON'S line than any other paper in the United States, no matter where published, and that the number is constantly increasing. This shows how well the warfare we have been waging for the real people of the South against their brutal and ruinous oligarchs is being appreciated in that section.

THE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

The National Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, desires to see the Department of Agriculture raised to the rank of the other Departments, and given a Secretary for a head, instead of as now, having only a Commissioner. We have long expected this move. It is the inevitable thing for a Washington office holder to intrigue for advancement to the highest salary, and most official importance that he can obtain. This is why we see all the head clerks in the War Department making themselves Brigadier Generals, with Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels and Majors for subordinates, and the similar employes in the Navy Department—Commodores and Post Captains. It is not a perception of the growing importance of the Agricultural Department that prompts this demand from the Granges, but the machinations of the officers, who want to be made equal in all respects to those of the War and other Departments. While there is no doubt that agriculture transcends all other interests in the Nation, it does not follow that the Agricultural Department has risen to anything like a proportionate level. The reverse is true. It shows encouraging signs of progression, but it will have to make many years of marvelous progress before arriving at a position where it will be considered of special importance to the farming interests of the Nation. Let the Department earn promotion by making itself of practical value to agriculturists, and it will get it fast enough.

THE CHRISTMAS BLADE.

Subscribers who fail to renew in time to get our Christmas number will have much to regret, as we have a rare treat in store for that week. For want of room we cannot announce again, but refer to last week's issue. Renew in time, as we cannot promise to send back numbers.

MAKE your holiday selection of books and order immediately. Make your holiday presents in books and have something that will be good the year round.

Is another Winter to pass by without out some man making himself richer than VANDERBILT by the invention of a good nose and ear protector for cold weather?

GEN. ROSENCRANZ denies that he used the words imputed to him concerning Gen. GARFIELD. We are glad to hear it, as we want to think well of "Old Rosey."

MAKE your book orders at once. The holidays are close at hand. Our line of juveniles is very good, though almost every book on the list is suitable for a holiday present.

THE War Department is not going to let West Point give itself airs any longer over having a Major General for its head. It is believed that a Colonel of Engineers is quite big enough to superintend that forcing frame of snobbery.

WITH our new dress we commence GEO. WAINWRIGHT'S great story, "A Round Half Million." The story will be well worth reading. We have other delightful stories to follow, and other new features to put on the paper. Renew your subscription in time to not miss a number. We shall make the best paper on the Continent.

WHAT THE SOUTH WANTS.

The South should learn something by experience. With the finest climate in the world, with a soil unequalled on the globe for fertility and variety of production, with navigable rivers, magnificent harbors and a wealth of minerals, with everything, in short, requisite to the up-building of a great and powerful country, the Southern states have lagged behind in the march of progress, and have been out-stripped by the other States that do not possess a tithe of their resources.

The great curse of the South was slavery, and, though abolished by the war, the country has not yet been purged of its evil effects, and its malign influences still remain.

The South seems to be not yet prepared to accept free labor as it is understood in the North, the Bourbons still holding that they must have their labor in some way, as nearly that of the old system as possible. In the old days he who labored with his hands was looked upon as an inferior being, unfit to associate with what was considered the "better classes," and as but little better than the slaves upon the plantations.

That feeling, unfortunately for the South, still remains with this class. The old Bourbons still refuse to recognize labor as a thing to be respected, and as in the old days they refused the labor element any part or voice in Governmental matters, so it does now. The Northern mechanic who goes South, no matter how much value he may be to the development and up building of the country, is looked upon with disfavor, is socially ostracised, and his interference in political affairs is looked upon as an impertinence, if not a positive offense. In many sections he is not allowed to vote, and if he does vote it is not by any right he possesses, but by toleration grudgingly given.

The South will never prosper while this feeling remains. The labor of Europe that swarms to our shores will never seek homes in the South so long as there is a vestige of this feeling remaining. The North is a hive that sends off each year swarms of strong hands and intelligent minds to seek homes elsewhere. They do not go South, and for good reasons. The young man of Ohio or Indiana, who leaves his father's roof to make a home for himself, prefers the rigor of a Minnesota climate to the more attractive South, for the simple reason that in one country he is a man, and in the other he is not. The West and Northwest is growing with unparalled rapidity, while the South is making but little progress. Texas having more liberal ideas than the other states is increasing more rapidly, but her progress is nothing to what it might be.

What the South needs is the complete wiping out of Bourbonism, and the substitution of Northern ideas. The South needs to declare, and stand by its declaration, that labor shall be respected, that every bona fide citizen, white or black, shall be secure in person and property, that the ballot shall be as free as it is in the North, and that the old-time prejudices shall be wiped out. The country needs thorough reconstruction. The new comers must be put on exact equality with the natives; there must be no class distinctions, and, as in the North, men must be respected precisely as they deserve.

Of course this is impossible in many sections, for the habits and customs of generations are not to be changed in one year or 20. But there are sections where more liberal ideas have a tolerably secure fitting, and where a very little would suffice to turn the scale. The sections that turn the scale first will first feel the new life that immigration and increase of labor and capital will give them. The sections that will guarantee social and political equality to all comers will find their reward in increased capital, increased population, and advanced civilization. It will find it in general education, in increased values, in everything that the civilized world counts as valuable. And the sections that decline to make this change will keep on as they are, and still lag in the rear.

The South has now golden opportunities, and if she is wise she will embrace them.

A PRAYER HEARD.

The good people of Temple, a little Village near Philadelphia, have an occurrence quite out of the ordinary run of Town gossip. A young man named HENRY LEMON, who lives there with his grandmother, was arrested last week, on the charge of having robbed the old lady of her money and other valuables. While in the office of the Justice of the Peace, before being taken to prison, in default of bail, young LEMON became very much agitated, and in piteous appeals declared his innocence of the crime, saying that he hoped the Almighty would paralyze him and strike him dumb if he was guilty. Despite his protests he was sent to jail, and while there confined was stricken with paralysis. Superstitious people will, of course, see in this confirmation stronger than proofs of Holy Writ of all that they believe in regard to the direct interposition of PROVIDENCE in temporal affairs. To people of a wider range of reason, however, it will be difficult to reconcile this speedy justice meted out in a petty larceny case, with crimes of infinitely greater magnitude left to be treated with the clumsier methods of the Common Pleas Court.

The Agnostic explanation of the occurrence would be that LEMON is doubtless a young man of little strength of mind and an unduly developed emotionality. This is usually accompanied by exaggerated superstitious tendencies. He went off into a paroxysm, when accused of the crime, and said things that he had no intention of saying. When he came down and remembered these, another paroxysm was brought on by his fright at what he had dared, and the result was to bring about a semblance of what he most feared. A tonic treatment, with a liberal use of iron and quinia and repose, will doubtless soon rid him of his "paralysis."

OLD DR. CARLIN'S RECIPE.

The Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, are receiving applications for agencies for this book by the hundred daily. It is not singular, for it is the most complete and perfect book of the kind ever printed. It not only contains more and better recipes than any work extant, but its arrangement is the best ever devised. It is departmented and sub-departmented so well that any subject may be found in a second of time. Whoever has this book will not be disappointed. Its sale will be something enormous, and those desiring to engage in it should lose no time. For full particulars address a postal to Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio.

NO DISINTEGRATION OF THE SOLID SOUTH.

In an editorial a few days after the election we warned people against giving way to the pleasing hope that the Solid South was at an end. We stated our reasons at length, which were to the effect that the South, and especially the Atlantic seaboard, is yet essentially feudal. That, owing to its having been originally settled by being granted in patents to bankrupt aristocrats and spendthrift favorites of royalty, who undertook to rehabilitate their broken fortunes, by "planting" these grants with all the refuse and scrapings of laborers they could force into their service, it received a population in conceivably inferior on the average to the skilful mechanics, the intelligent small farmers, and thrifty merchants, who sought religious liberty and advancement in worldly circumstances along the North Atlantic Coast.

Farther, the serfs and villeins so forcibly imported to hew wood and draw water for these aristocrats, have never lost—have scarcely even relaxed—their tone of villeinage and serf-like habits of thought. They still maintain their attitude of abject inferiority to the "gentlemen" who own the lands, and dominate them with the same contemptuous arrogance the one's feudal ancestry exercised toward the others' hind forefathers. There has been nothing to change this. For two centuries these people have been almost as much isolated from the world and its currents of thought as if they lived on some remote island in the Pacific. No immigrants, surcharged with the latest thoughts and newest ideas penetrated the stagnant pools of life in Virginia, the Carolinas, and Georgia, and brought with them an atmosphere of progress and improvement as men bring health-giving ozone into a foul room through frequently opened doors.

The lands were too poor, the currents of business too sluggish to attract any energetic life from the clear running streams that flowed through the rest of the country. There might have been some chance of improvement if the South had been able to retain the best of its own developments. The most backward countries in Europe make some progress continually, because they must inevitable develop a few progressive men, and these are kept at home by the difference of language, laws, forms of society, and other obstacles to their establishing themselves in other countries. Consequently they must make the best of their present locations and they slowly drag these forward in the path of progress.

But no such hindrances keep the progressive man of the South tied to his death-in-life section. He rightly estimates himself a fool if he wastes his life struggling with a sterile soil, and a worn out aristocracy in South Carolina, when two days' ride will land him on fertile plains, where there are no more bounds to his energies than to the winds of Heaven. If he has the smallest leaven of ambition in him he leaves the barren sand hills, and moldering social system that stifle his lungs with their airs of unwholesome decay; he leaves the lords of millions of fruitless acres to maintain their pompous rule over thousands of abject and ignorant hinds, and goes where he can become a man and an equal.

For nearly a century this drain of all the best elements in the South to the North and West has been going on with such completeness that there is no where left sufficient for a germ for regeneration. It has been a continual flow from the South of every man of value to it; a tide which has had no returning current. Until there is such a return flow there can be no hope for the country. The wizen hand of Feudalism—lying every where else in the world—will continue to throttle every bantling of progress at the moment of its birth. It will not relax its purpose for any sentimental reason like the disapprobation of the Nation expressed by a popular majority. Here is the answer made by the leading citizens of Greenville, S. C., the wealthiest and most aristocratic people in the South, and where Feudalism flourishes in more nearly its pristine state and power than any where else in the South:

GREENVILLE, S. C., Nov. 15.—At a meeting of the Tiger Democratic club, one of the most influential Democratic organizations in this section of South Carolina, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That we, members of Tiger Club, have the good of our entire country at heart.

2. That we do not believe a fair administration of the laws will be given us by the Radical party in South Carolina, nor does that party consider the interests of either white or black.

3. That prior to the election held on the 2d of November last we urged upon our colored citizens the importance of voting with the Democratic party, the party from which they derive all their support and recognition; yet in spite of our pleading they, almost to a man, voted the Radical ticket.

4. That from henceforth we pledge ourselves to discard any man, white or black, who voted with the Radical party, and that we will not rent any of our lands to or have upon our premises such men until they prove their sincerity to an honest government or the Democratic party by their works and deeds.

5. That we earnestly call upon the people of our County and State to join hands with us in this matter, as the only course for the people to save the Government from corruption and fraud.

6. That we beg the citizens and merchants of Greenville City to discharge from their employ any white or black Radical and fill their places with Democrats.

7. That we discountenance any man who will violate any of the above resolutions, and consider him wanting in loyalty to his party, and spot him as an enemy to good government.

8. That no tenant whom we may have on our places shall be allowed to have in their employ any white or black Radical.

9. That any voter, a stranger to us, who may apply to us for employment, must produce satisfactory papers that he is a Democrat.

10. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the Greenville papers for publication, and that all other papers in South Carolina friendly to good and honest government publish them also.

L. I. JENNINGS,
President of the Club.
T. E. EWART,
Secretary.

Committee—D. H. Noe, G. J. McMahan, J. W. Ballenger, W. P. Bates, G. J. Southern.

Does that look as if these oligarchs proposed surrendering any of the ascendancy they have heretofore maintained over their wretched villeins and serfs? Is that any indication of relaxing the iron rule by which they bend their dependents to their will? They will have it in the future as it always has been in the past: they will command the hinds who till their unfertile acres, who must obey or starve. There is no peace there for a man who aspires to rise above the condition of a servile retainer wholly dependent upon his lord's grace and bounty. Who does not choose to remain an obedient vassal must leave the country. It is a dismal prospect.

SEND postal card to Locke Publishing Co., Toledo, O., if you want pleasant and profitable employment.

EX-PRESIDENTS AS SENATORS.

So far no good reason has been given against making ex-Presidents Senators for life. That we should pension deserving public servants who have honestly discharged great trusts is beyond doubt. Aside from decent gratitude the money so expended will be an economical investment, because of the greater inducement it makes for a superior class of men to enter the public service. That a man who has once filled the exalted office of President, and discharged its duties conscientiously should be cared for by the Nation for the rest of his life seems to be so clear as to be beyond discussion. The question then turns upon the mode of this care for his future. The first thing that suggests itself is a pension, and this is the true English method. Every man who has filled the office of Prime Minister of Great Britain for ever so short a time, is entitled to a pension of £10,000 a year for the rest of his life. But pensions—except in cases of disability—are not generally acceptable to the American way of thinking; able bodied, active-minded men—such as we are in the habit of electing to the Presidency, are not inclined to accept money that they do not earn, and we would find many of them refusing to accept a gratuity from the public, at least as long as they felt themselves capable of making their own living, be it ever so humble.

To give them an office of great dignity, and the duties of which would be in a direct line with their previous training and habits of thought, and to the discharge of which they would obviously bring much and highly trained ability, would seem to be an admirable way of disposing of them.

The pay of a Senator is much smaller than any pension we could decently offer an ex-President, and there is that consideration of economy for those to whom economy is a chief consideration.

To the objection that such an addition to the Senate would bring about inequality of representation there, it can be replied that no inequality could be as frightful as that which now exists, and makes insignificant Delaware the equal on the floor of that house to either New York, Pennsylvania or Ohio. The Senate is made up of indefensible inequalities. These take a new form and bearing with the admission of every State, and the admission of Senators-at-Large would be in the direction of correcting these, instead of augmenting them.

THE GEORGIA RESOLUTIONS.

It is astonishing that the most definite pronunciation yet in favor of the Nation taking charge of the education of the people comes from the State of Georgia. The resolutions adopted by her Legislature cover the whole ground taken by the most advanced thinkers upon this subject, and if we could hope for similar action by the rest of the Southern States—or a majority of them—the sectional problem would be at once solved. The Solid South, and its necessary complement—the Solid North, will speedily disappear when the hand of the Nation puts the spelling book into the grasp of every child beneath the flag. Given universal education, conducted with national thoroness, and all other good results will follow.

We have always held that this should be a cardinal feature of the Republican party's policy, and that it was a sad mistake not to have incorporated it into the scheme of Reconstruction. The spelling book and the ballot should have been offered to the whites and blacks of the South together. To day the party can do nothing that will more effectually enlist the active aid of all the progressive people of the Nation than to enter upon an aggressive campaign for the education of every child from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Great Lakes to the Gulf. If necessary it should advocate making education compulsory, and fight the battle under that banner.

But we are at a loss to understand how the Democratic Georgia Legislature is going to reconcile its present course with its profest political principles. If it believes that the National Government can enter State limits for the purpose of educating the people, it can enter for any purpose, which is a substantial abandonment of the whole State's Rights doctrine. We may expect a vigorous assault upon the Legislature by all the old Democratic *doctrinaires* who have been nurtured upon CALHOUN'S sophisms, for this treason to the only principle upon Democracy pretends to be consistent.

Whether this really means a new departure, and a forsaking of the old evil ways into which the South has fallen, cannot be told until we see the reception it meets with elsewhere in the States, lately in rebellion. If so much as 10 per cent. of the people and press take kindly to it, we shall hail it as the inauguration of a happier era.

DELAYED SUBSCRIPTIONS.

It sometimes happens that persons order the BLADE mailed to them and fail to receive after a reasonable time has elapsed. Why this is will readily be seen from the following list of persons sending money for the BLADE and failing either to sign their names or give their addresses:

W. H. Dukeshier, no postoffice, Buchanan County, Mo., contains 50c for a book.

No postoffice, County or State. Contains $1.75.

Letter containing $1, from Aurora, no state, signed L. Jowdy, P. M.

Letter containing 50c., no Postoffice, County or State.

Letter containing 50c, no Postoffice, County, or State, signed Mrs. C. C. Hurley.

Mrs. C. C. Hurley complains again of not receiving her paper, and still fails to give postoffice, county or State.

Letter dated Roberson's Mills, Stone County, Missouri, contains 50c, no name attached.

Jas. H. Winters, no postoffice, county or State, 25c.

Letter containing 40c, signed James Coates, no postoffice, county or State.

Letter containing 50c, signed R. Mattox, no postoffice, county or State.

Isaac Jefferson, no postoffice, county or State given, writes to have his time extended. Will he give his postoffice address?

Letter containing $1.30, dated Linden, no county or State, signed W. H. Wills.

Letter containing 50c, Hocky, Col., no name attached.

Will Smith Kimmel give his postoffice address, and his extension will be attended to.

Will P. M. at Amita, no State given, write again as regards the receipt of H. Billman's paper, and say what State.

BIBLES FOR CHRISTMAS.

We have in stock a line of the finest family Bibles ever published. They are most elegantly bound, and contain hundreds of pages of illustrations and special matter. We have one style that we will send by express for $4.00, which usually retails at $6.00. Another style $8.00; usual price $10.00 to $12.00. The very finest style made we will send for $12.00; the regular price being $13.00. We do not pay express charges. Order early if you want for the holidays.

NASBY.

Mr. Nasby Has a Final Interview with Gen. Hancock—An Affecting Parting—His Future.

GOVERNOR'S ISLAND,
(Which is in the State uv New York)
Nov. 27, 1880.

I am here, on this classic island, for the last time, I suppose. I come over from Noo York to git the last uv my slavy, and to bid my late chief farewell forever.

I found the General despondent, and employin the hefs of the time damnin most everybody. These wuz about the substance uv his remarks:

"I cood have pulled thro ef it hedn't bin for a complicashun uv trubbles with I wuz loadid with. There wuz Baraum at the hed uv the Committee. How cood any man be electid with Barnum at the hed uv anything? A Barnum wuz enuff to sink anybody. He hedn't any sense nor any sand. He didn't know how to raise any money, and wat he did raise he squandered on skeems that didn't mount to nothin, instid of goin into lasny and buyin up votes, ez the party alluz hez. Barnum alone wuz enuff to spoil me.

"Then there wuz all uv them skeems. '329' wuz a settler, for them ez cood read wuz indignant, and the Dimocrisy that coodent read didn't know what it meant. There wuz thousands uv dollars uv chalk wasted in that.

"And then the Morey letter. Wat good wuz it to forge a letter just on the eve uv electshun, when everybody had made up their minds how they wuz agoin to vote anyhow? Wat good wuz it ter in forgin a Morey letter until you had a Morey to father it, and hed the thing put up so't twood stand? Wat yoose wuz ther in bein guilty uv a forgery, when it only killed us? Wat good is a musket, the kick uv which is more powerful than the discharge? These two skeems wuz Barnum's.

"I hev nothin to reproach myself with," continued the General. "I talked tariff to Pennsylvanians, and free trade to Injeanians. I sent every Confederit wat cum to me away perfectly satisfied that he wuz agoin to git jist wat he wanted, and the Massychoosits Dimocrat likewise. I kerried out Barnum's instructions to the letter and wuz, all things to all men. I wuz for and agin internal improvements, fur and agin every question in Amerikin politix. I indorsed to various parties every kind uv finanshel polisy wich hez been propoundid—and by the way the number uv finanshel polisies there is is astoundin—jist ez he told me.

"It wuzn't my fault that Barnum allowed these differin people to come together after they left me, and compare notes, he shood hev hed better arrangements made. He shood hev let em out by different doors, and hed em cross the ferry by different boats, and, all go to different hotels in the City. These arrangements wuz his to make, not mine. To do the talkin wuz enuff for me.

"And then I hed Wade Hampton on my back. That speech he made in Virginny wuz a sweet thing to pile onto a Federal soljer, and then his challengin Sherman. He killed me when he inventid the Solid South.

"These wuzn't all I hed to kerry but they wuz enuff. I mite hev got thro ef the Lord hed killed the crops for four years, but with sich prosperity ez the kentry wuz a havin, it wuz uv no yoose. No man kin fite nacher and the stupidity uv the Dimocrisy. I don't want to be President anyhow."

"Good-bye. I may see yoo agin, but I hope not. I forgive yoo yoor blunders—they wuzn't any wuss than Barnum's—and the Committy will pay yoo yoor salery. Good-bye."

Wringing his hand, and hastily borrowin ten dollars uv him, I bid the grate man farewell forever.

My fucher is mixed, but I shel probably settle in Noo York. It is better here. There is a wider range uv paster for borrerin than in the Corners, and credit is more easily established. Bacom hes positively refoosed credit, and all the money there is in the Corners is in the hands of the niggers and Republicans. Before I left I went three days wunst on less than five drinks a day, and them I got by passin myself off on Louisville drummers ez a merchant in a rale village.

Here, I am shoor, I kin git in with John Kelly, for he wants recroots mighty bad jist now, and possibly in a year I kin git to be a Skool Commishner, or sutlin uv that sort. Kelly is libral and sez the Irish shan't hev more than 90 per cent uv the places; and ef she wust, comes to the wust, I kin make my name O'Nasby, and apologize for not hevin the brogue by sayin that I was brot from Ireland when I wuz quite young. Ther ought to be a college in Noo York to teech Amerikins the Irish brogue that an Amerikin may hev some chance for a offis.

But bein no Irishman I kin pick up suthin that is comfortable, and I bleeve I will stay. Shirts is harder to get at here than in Kentuck, for, while there are more uv em, they are hung out to dry on the tops uv the houses, instead uv bein on lines convenient in the back yard. And besides wher I shel board ther aint so many shirts ez to make washin and bangin out possible. However a shirt is a luxury that kin be dispensed with, and I don't mind it.

I borrered $5 uv a inebriatid Kentuckian after I come ever from the Island, wich will keep me a week uv itself. There is a milyun uv people here, to say nothin uv strangers, and ef I can't make a livin out uv em, it will be singular. Here is my feeld.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
(Undismayed.)

SPECIAL BOOKS.

The sets of Chamber's Encyclopedias wholesalely announced at $18 per set are nearly gone. The Fleetwood's "Life of Christ" at $1 are going very fast. We have one copy of the "Life of Chandler," a new fine edition, at $2, regular price $4. Also two copies of "Grant's Tour of the World," at $2 each.

TO AGENTS.

Now is the time to make up clubs for the WEEKLY BLADE. We invite all acting agents to drop us a postal card for our private terms to agents. About December 1st we shall have an illustrated poster, which we will furnish on application.

THE BLADE next year will contain more features of use, entertainment and interest than any paper ever published on this Continent, and in its new dress it will be the handsomest paper published. The cheapest, handsomest and the best. This is what we are aiming at.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Little New Jersey gave the Hancock electors 2010 majority over the Garfield.——Cora Cave, of Columbia, Mo., found an old pistol in a drawer. It went off accidentally and killed a two-year old boy, sitting near.——The Old Colony (Mass.) Railway Directors have decided to have no one in their employ who uses liquor as a beverage.——The silk industry at Patterson, Me., is depressed on account of overproduction.——John Kelly, of Tammany fame, lectured in Syracuse the other night, to the smallest audience of the season.——The printers of Reading, Pa., are on a strike because female compositors are employed.——Stocks have been booming in New York.——Abbey has decided not to produce the Passion Play in New York.——More landlords have been fired at in Ireland.——Five suicides were reported in Michigan on Thanksgiving day.——Dulcigno has been surrendered.——The Jews in Germany are suffering systematized persecution.——Six churches in Detroit, Mich., pooled their indebtedness, and on Thanksgiving Day celebrated their release from debt.——An unknown woman was found dead in Chicago, Thursday, from the effects of whisky and cold weather.——Madame Gerster, the prima donna, had charge of a booth in a recent New York fair, and made lots of money.——Konnicke, a celebrated German Socialist, has arrived in this country.——Harry Everett, of Cincinnati, studying art in Paris, was murdered by jealous fellow students. The remains were buried in Cincinnati, Friday.——The Western Pennsylvania Penitentiary was injured by fire Thursday. None of the inmates escaped.——The Chicago butter dealers have begun a war on oleomargarine, which is being sold there in large quantities.——Jerry Williams, of Louisville, though a notorious rough, was very fond of his young sister, and when he heard that John Watson had talked against her, he sought him out with the intention of killing him. These two men stood just outside a saloon, Jerry reiterating the accusation, and Watson strenuously denying it, when Charley Williams, a brother of Jerry and the girl, staggered up to them. He was quite drunk, and, just as he joined the others, he heard Watson say: "Who told you I said she wasn't a good girl?" Charley did not know that his sister was meant, but in a recklessly jocose way he cried: "I said she wasn't, and I can prove it." Then Jerry stabbed his brother to death.——The newspaper reporters of Washington have donated 9,000 loaves of bread to the poor of that City.——The Leipzig publishing house of Breitooff & Hartel, have in course of preparation a complete edition of Franz Liszt's articles on musical subjects, which have heretofore been scattered about Europe in magazines and other periodicals.——The American colony at Bucharest gave a Thanksgiving dinner there.——Col. M. D. Brown, of Pembroke, Ky., quarreled with his stable boy about the care of some horses, when the lad shot and killed him.——Cotton brokers in St. Louis are making mints of money on the sudden rise in cotton.——It has been decided in the Courts of New York that bank shares are not liable to taxation.——On Twenty-third street, New York, a freight train ran into a street car filled with passengers, wrecking the car, but not injuring any one seriously.——The survivors of Farragut's fleet want their prize money, $143,644, for their part in the destruction of the Rebel fleet at New Orleans in 1862.——Edward Simms has just arrived in Washington from Canton, Ohio, and is ready to be inaugurated as President. A compromise [illegible] was made by Hancock and Garfield, on the morning of election day, he says, by which all the votes of the Electoral College are to be cast for him. He has documents, enormous in size and extravagant in seals, proving to his satisfaction the validity of his claim.——Lord Henry Gordon, brother of the Marquis of Huntly, and formerly of the firm of Newton, Gordon & Co., tobacco and general brokers, is a bankrupt. Lord Henry's grandfather, Lord Huntley, had the same sad fate, and the Sheriff's occupied his house. The present peer, an able man of high character, repaired the fortune of his family by marrying a Manchester millionaire's daughter. The uncle of Whitelaw Reid, of the New York *Tribune*, died Sunday, at Madison, Ind.——Miss Donaldson, of Columbus, was ruined by a young man, who then refused to marry her, whereupon she took strychnine, but her suicidal attempt was not successful.—Willis Johnson, of Charlotte, N. C., stepped out on the ball room floor to dance the racquet, gave a groan and died of paralysis.——Land Leagues in aid of Ireland were organized in Chicago, Akron and Toledo Sunday.——The calmness of a porter at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sunday, prevented a dreadful panic when fire broke out in the church.——Fast mails are being established for the benefit of the South.——The remains of a man buried in a field near Atlanta during the war was discovered in one of the streets there Saturday by the ground caving in around old grave.——A man hanged himself at Bedford, Ind., because his daughter's husband deserted her.——A visitor at Venice complains that gondolas are painfully suggestive in their general get-up of floating hearses.——During the last 50 years 2,400 persons have been sentenced to death in France, and of this number 1,464 have been executed, while 393 were pardoned, or obtained a commutation of their sentence.——Amos Briggs was the tallest and fat test man in Northern Georgia. "Seeing you're so big," said Henry Carter to him on meeting him at the country store, "it's strange I couldn't hit you last night. I fired twice from a distance of 40 rods, I guess, and never touched you." Briggs knew that Carter was his enemy, but this was his first intimation that the firing he had heard was aimed at him. Carter added: "Here's for you at short range," and drew a pistol, but bystanders disarmed him.——There have been several serious railroad accidents in Germany lately. It is estimated that since the Government has been running the railroads it has for economy, so reduced the staff, that the employes cannot exercise the needful supervision under the new regime. Switchmen get from 37 to 43 cents a day.——At Linares, Spain, lately, three miners were sinking a shaft, and after charging the bore holes with dynamite, two climbed to the gallery above, while the third remained to light the fuses attached to the charges. Having done so, he signaled to his comrades, and was being hoisted up, when, on nearing the top, he lost his hold, and fell a distance of 60 feet to the bottom, where he lay, stunned and disabled, close to the lighted fuses. One of his comrades instantly put his knife between his teeth, and descending by a chain ladder, severed the fuses as they were about igniting.——A young thief, on being arrested at Reading, Pa., said he hoped God would paralyze him if he was not innocent. Within a few days he was stricken with paralysis, and he is now firm in the belief that it was in consequence of his impious prayer.——All the M. P.'s placed on trial in the Irish State prosecutions, save one, are bachelors. Mr. Parnell is unmarried. So are Messrs. Sexton, Dillon and Biggar. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, who is a poet, is the only Benedict among the Parliamentary martyrs.

AN agency for Old Dr. CARLIN'S Recipe Book will be found to be good property. The book is destined to have a very large and rapid sale. It is the best of its kind.

HOLIDAY BOOKS
—FOR—
THE CHILDREN.

YOUNG AMERICA ABROAD, by Oliver Optic. Six SECOND SERIES. Six volumes, 16 mo., about 450 pages each, numerous illustrations. This is a continuation of the very popular library of travel and adventure already favorably known to many of the boys of the land. The titles of the second series are: Up the Baltic, or Young America in Norway, Sweden and Denmark; Northern Lands, or Young America in Russia and Prussia; Cross and Crescent, or Young America in Turkey and Greece; Vine and Olive, or Young America in Spain and Portugal; and Isles of the Sea, or Young America Homeward Bound. Each volume separate in itself. The regular price of the set, in a neat paper box, is 9.00,

Correspondence.

LETTER FROM BUCKEYE.

The Political Situation—The Post-office Department—A Recount in the Census Business—Present from Queen Victoria—The Speakership.

Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26 1880.

All quiet on the Potomac. Even the scare crows, inaugurated with so much ceremony by the Democrats, have disappeared. New York, after all, is to be counted, and the country has settled down to the reality of Republican success. Except in Democratic circles there is no great alarm on account of Gen. Garfield's inability to resign his seat in the Senate or to have a successor duly appointed. And, even in Indiana, where we have lost an Elector, we do not expect to lose a Senator because there is to be one Democratic vote less by the withdrawal of the Lieutenant Governor. The country could stand other misfortunes of the same kind.

The Democrats continue to proclaim that they will certainly have the United States Senate. Well, it ought to be theirs without a doubt; but it may, after all, turn to ashes on their lips. They manage to figure up a majority of one or two by counting as Democrats Judge Davis, of Illinois, and Gen. Mahone, of Virginia, and claiming the election of a Democrat in Tennessee to take the place of James E. Bailey. But why should we settle all the doubts in favor of the Democrats? It is time that Davis climbed down from the fence long enough to give his adhesion to Hancock, but Hancock is now beaten and Illinois is strongly Republican. Although we rather expect Judge Davis to play the same witty part that he has played heretofore, we do not expect him to go into the Democratic caucus, and it is by no means certain that he will vote with that party. But to Gen. Mahone, while he has never claimed to be a Republican and was elected as a Democrat, it seems to be clear that he cannot act with that party. He certainly cannot so act and be faithful to himself.

Gen. Mahone's organ, the Richmond *Whig*, lately described his political position by saying that his Democracy demanded "a free ballot, a full vote and a fair count;" that it "calls earnestly for and equal administration of the Constitution and laws *towards all men*;" that it "favors *free education for all* and the elevation of *every citizen*;" that it is for a "government of the people, by the people and for the people;" that it is the "herald of that progressive liberalism which is to create a new South, and that it is his revolt against Bourbonism" that inspires the *well-founded apprehension* that he will not be a Bourbon in the Senate." If the Democrats can build any hopes on that statement they see a very hopeful crew.

"Then as to Tennessee. It is understood that the Republicans have a small majority in the House but that it is overmatched by a larger Democratic majority in the Senate. There is, therefore, an apparent Democratic majority on joint ballot. But this majority is a very unreliable majority and is divided between two heated Democratic factions. Judge Houck, who has just been elected to Congress from the Knoxville District by over 8,000 majority, said a day or two ago that political affairs in Tennessee were in a transition state and that there was a strong disposition to support Gen. Garfield's administration. He said there were men in the State Senate, in both the Democratic factions, who would sooner vote for a Republican for Senator than for any Democrat of the opposing faction, and he believed that Mr. Maynard, or some other Republican, would be chosen to the United States Senate. Facts is, perhaps, rather a rose colored view of the situation; but if Tennessee elects a Republican Senator and Gen. Mahone acts with the Republicans all doubt in regard to a Republican majority is removed. Of course the Democratic Governor of Louisiana is bound to divert the way for the admission of Kellogg when he appoints a successor to Mr. Eustis's place, but this is not a good year for Democratic frauds, and no fear is entertained in Washington that any such device will prosper.

The new Postmaster General has made a good annual report which shows that his department is becoming more and more useful and more and more important. It is not surprising, but the marvelous increase of its revenue is one of the astonishing things of our time. Its receipts were, in:

1860	$ 8,518,000
1870	22,996,000
1880	36,424,000

He recommends the erection of a new building for the General Post Office, and also a new building for the city Postoffice. But, more important than these is his recommendations in regard to Postal Savings Banks and Postal telegraphs. These things have been heretofore urged on the attention of the country in this correspondence, and it it is therefore with the more satisfaction that I call attention to the views of Postmaster General Maynard on these subjects. He says:

"One of my predecessors some years since, recommended the incorporation into the Department of a system of postal savings. For several years the system has been in operation in the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and in Canada. When in London recently, Her Majesty's Postmaster General kindly gave me facilities for observing the management of his Department. I learned that the postal savings system had been remarkably successful and had constantly grown in popular favor. As managed in that country, it is a source of some profit to the Government. In this country, I incline to the belief that the system would have advantages even greater than in a compact population like that of Great Britain.

"During my visit to the Britain Post Office I examined with much interest the system of telegraphy for several years past connected with the postal service. This method of correspondence is thought to have made a great advance since it was changed from the management of private corporations responsible to nobody, hardly to public opinion, and placed under the control of the Government. The business has increased manifold, the cost of sending messages has been largely reduced and the service is performed in localities it would never have reached under the pecuniary stimulus of private enterprise. At the same time it yields a margin of profit to the Royal treasury. Is it not time for us to renew the inquiry whether it is wise to leave this important instrument of correspondence in charge of corporations whose primary object is gain to the managers and stockholders, and the convenience of the public secondary only?"

The President has directed a revised census to be taken in some of the towns of South Carolina about which so many questions have been made. This course is taken, not so much because the late census is held to be erroneous, but for the purpose of removing all objections to the census in view of the discussions which will arise on apportionment for Congressmen. A competent and experienced officer from Vermont has been selected to superintend the work.

The present from Queen Victoria to President Hayes, which was unpacked this week, consists of a heavy, elegantly carved writing table, made from the live oak of the ship "Resolute," and weighs 1,200 pounds. It is the more appreciable because it recognizes a generous act on the part of this Government. The "Resolute" was a vessel in the service of Great Britain; and some 30 years ago, sailed for the Arctic Region in search of the lost explorer, Sir John Franklin, where she was caught in the ice and abandoned. The next year she was found by one of our whalers and brought to the United States. The Government purchased it of the enterprising captor and, after fitting it up, sent it to her Majesty as a present. The writing table now received is made from her timbers and is a handsome recognition of the act of this Government in restoring the lost ship.

The Speakership of the new House is attracting considerable attention and is a matter of grave importance. The Democrats have now had this great office for six successive years; but it has not been filled with the highest ability, and the order of the House under Democratic rule has not compared well with the times of Schuyler Colfax and James G. Blaine. Hence there is a very natural desire, not only among the members but among Republicans generally that the new Speaker should have the high qualifications of other days. But the man who has been looked for the place and whose qualifications for it are unsurpassed by any of his predecessors, has been evoked to the Presidency and public opinion does not, as yet, clearly designate the one on whom his mantle is to fall. Probably, if your neighbor, Mr. Conger, was ambitious for it he could be elected. He will be the best parliamentarian in the new House and is generally popular with the members. But Mr. Conger prefers a seat in the Senate and will probably be chosen to fill the vacancy in his State. He has been the ablest, the most active and the most useful member that Michigan has had in either house since the days of Lewis Cass, and his State will do itself honor by promoting him to the Senate. But his promotion will leave the Speakership at loose ends, with the chances between Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, now Minister at Vienna, and Mr. Frye, of Maine, but with a host of other aspirants who will be encouraged to present themselves for the reason that no one case is greatly prominent.

BUCKEYE.

GEN. GARFIELD

And the Civil Service.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—Horace White and F. W. Whitridge, a delegation of the Independent Republican Association, of New York, called on Gen. Garfield at his residence, this morning, and presented the following paper:

Gen. James A. Garfield, President-elect:

SIR: The Independent Republican Association of New York congratulate you upon the result of the recent National election, which they deem most propitious as it signifies the popular approval of the principles with which you have long been identified, and gives reasonable assurance that you will be sustained by public opinion in your endeavors to carry the same into effect. Your utterances in Congress on the condition and needs of the civil service and the effective support which you gave in the Chicago convention to the resolution there adopted in that behalf, and which constitutes part of the platform of the Republican party, impelled us to give you our cordial support in the late campaign and inspire us with confidence that your administration will justify the promise of so noble a record.

The dangers of our political system arising from a savage contest every four years extending over the entire continent and penetrating all ranks of society respecting the distribution of Federal offices seem to be extremely grave. History teaches that the thing most to be guarded against in a Republic is excess of party rage. This spirit always sufficiently active under free Government, is stimulated to an alarming degree by the social system which regards all Federal offices as prizes for the majority, and which would have snatched from the whole body of present incumbents their means of livelihood, if a few thousand votes in this State which were cast for yourself had been cast for Gen. Hancock. Is it not apparent that the greed and terror inspired by such a system must fall largely to the heat and fury and attendant dangers of our National elections, and increasingly as the country grows in population and Federal patronage becomes more extensive. No other civilized country supposes its public servants to the danger of wagering upon the hazard of an election, or would expect good service from them under such conditions. We are aware that the subject is hedged about with difficulties, and that the abuses of half a century in growth are not to be rooted up in a day. We believe, however, that public opinion is in advance of any reform of civilization hitherto attempted, and that you may safely establish rules for entrance to all subordinate positions which shall make assessment merit the only test of appointment, discarding both partisan service and party affiliation from the list of qualifications. In this way a new basis may be gradually formed for civil service to rest upon so that hereafter no political party in its hour of triumph shall look upon public offices as [illegible] to bestow upon its [illegible] village. If the civil service shall receive the same [illegible] treatment at your hands as President that you have bestowed upon it as a member of Congress and public teacher, you will be entitled to the gratitude of your countrymen and to the verdict which history awards to those who have wisely used great opportunities.

[Signed] HORACE WHITE,
President.
HENRY S. VANDUZER,
Secretary.
F. W. WHITRIDGE,
GEO. WALTON GREENE,
GEO. HAVEN PUTNAM,
FELIX CAMPBELL,
N. S. CONCHA,
CLARENCE DEMING,
Executive Committee of the Independent Republican Association of the County of New York.

Gen. Garfield, having received the paper, entered upon a discussion of the civil service in the course of which he said he hoped to have the co-operation of Congress in establishing a legal basis for all routine appointments, so that it should not be in the power of anybody, even the President, to remove any capable and faithful appointee during his term of office, whether the term be long or short.

POSTAL STATISTICS.

The States That Pay Their Postal Expenses.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 25—A curious bit of statistical information is furnished by the report of Assistant Postmaster General Brady. It appears that a comparison of the States which gave Garfield electors with those which went for Hancock discloses the fact that in the former the expenses for postal service was more than paid for by the receipts, the excess being over $2,000,000, while in the latter there is a deficiency of $3,500,000. In other words the Garfield States give $1.08 on the dollar, while the Hancock States fall far below par. Of the Hancock States, New Jersey and Delaware only pay for their postal service. Of the Garfield States, Iowa, Oregon, Vermont, Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado fail to pay for their. New York pays a surplus of $1,800,000 into the Treasury, and Massachusetts $700,000. Arkansas, California and Texas carry off the palm for their relative deficiencies, the sums being $500,000, $600,000 and $700,000 respectively.

A PLUCKY POLICEMAN

Arrests His Man, Though He Loses His Nose.

PALTIMORE, Nov. 27 — Policeman James Nugent was called this afternoon to quell a disturbance among negros in Howard street, and he attempted to arrest one named Hughes, more disorderly than the others. Hughes ran and took refuge in a house, into which Nugent followed him. Hughes assaulted Nugent as soon as he entered, and Nugent drew his pistol to protect himself. Immediately several other negros in the house fell upon Nugent, threw him to the floor, and took his pistol from him. Hughes, the leader of the assault continued the attack, and succeeded in biting off Nugent's nose. The policeman, however, held on to him, and secured his lodgment in the lock up, together with several others who are said to await a hearing.

The New Signal Officer.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—So much opposition is still offered to the appointment of Gen. Miles as Chief Signal Officer that he will, it is understood, be assigned to the charge of the Recruiting Office for a while. It is said that President Hayes personally prefers Hazen for Signal Officer, backed by Stanley Mathews, but that the Sherman interest is all being thrown for Miles. It is reported in some quarters that the President, having unwilling consent to the appointment of Miles, has now found a way out of the difficulty by giving Miles another place, and making Hazen, his own choice, Signal Officer.

A NAEOB IN NEW YORK.

A Merchant Prince Arrives with his Harem and Retinue.

He Comes to See America—Four Beautiful Dusky Wives in Wonderful Attire—A Harem on Shipboard.

New York Telegram, Nov. 20.

There arrived here this morning on the Inman steamship "City of Brussels," from Liverpool, Mr. Escotally Hiptala, a Bombay merchant prince of almost untold wealth, who brings with him his four native wives, Vagserbai, Bundi Yhahajan and Ondabia. These were in charge of another woman, who glories in the name of Bhoonbai, and a eunuch, Abdoolalla Esmanjee. In addition to this retinue were the servants of the male sex varying in size, hight and age. There was the elderly man with long black beard, and the boy of tender years, whose picturesque turban surrounded an unusually pretty and almost girlish face. The names of the attendants are not easy to pronounce, but as given to the *Telegram* are Goolamhoosan, Oomerkhan, Yagax, Ballager, Imam, Khogeollala, Ballyaya, Moobarak and Zubrung. They all wore either a turban or red fez, with black tassel depending, and were for the most part dressed in half European costume, but their master, the merchant prince, was attired, with the exception of his nether garments, in true oriental style of splendor. Under a loose overcoat, which was carelessly thrown open, could be seen a long garment of pale pink pending to the knees, on which was worked a mass of gold embroidery in a bewilderment of fantastic shapes. The party was accompanied by Mr. Harry W. French, of Boston, and Mr. H. Valentine.

IN THE HAREM.

The former of these gentlemen took the reporter below to the apartments which had been specially and luxuriously fitted up, under the supervision of Purser Collar, for the Indian ladies. Before entering the door, the eunuch, who was lying on a mat at the threshold, had to be assured that the reporter had his master's permission to enter the harem. As he stepped into the handsomely tapestried room he was received with a chorus of "Salam." The four ladies were sitting on a couch just like "four little blackbirds all in a row," with their feet tucked under them. In appearance they are decidedly pretty. Their faces are round and swarthy, while their features are well marked. The prettiest of all, however, is Omdabia, a wife of four years, and yet whose age to-day is only 12. Her's is a face in which by looking at it one becomes more and more interested, and again she has those wondrously rare cashmere eyes, of which Tom Moore sings such high praises in "Lalla Rookh." Each one is affable and ready to converse, but it does not do for a stranger to take more notice of one than of the other. They are very susceptible of any little attention paid them, and jealousy is evidently part and parcel of their natures.

ORIENTAL SPLENDOR.

Omdabia, like her companion, was thinly clad; in fact, she was simply enveloped in a thin relay of red and blue muslin clouds, adorned with ornaments of gold. Jewelry forms the largest and most important part of these Oriental ladies' wardrobes. Through their noses are pierced holes, from which hang rings of diamonds, pearls and other precious stones, to far below the mouth and there swing two and fro with each motion of the head. They deck themselves out with trinkets according to their individual fancy. In some instances their ears are entirely hidden by the huge ornaments which they almost worship, and in all cases they wear around their shoeless feet one or two bands of silver and gold inlaid with rare stones. How they will get along with their marvelous beauty clothing in this changeable climate remains to be seen. Crisin it is that they felt the cold very perceptibly as they emerged from the steamer and entered a carriage in waiting, and their little white teeth chattered in spite of their efforts to appear unaffected by the weather. All these fair but dusky girls are small in stature.

A PLEASURE TRIP.

While Deputy Surveyor J. E. Welch was examining the wonderful costumes contained in the trunks of the Bombay merchant, the *Telegram* reporter asked of the latter the object of his visit to this country, to which he replied in very good English. "I have come here simply to see the United States of America. Mr. French and I are old friends, and from him I have heard so much of this country that I at last determined to visit it, and here I am. I am here simply on pleasure and as a private individual."

"I am afraid your privacy will be difficult to maintain with so large a retinue surrounding you," ventured the reporter.

"It is not my intention to take all my people with me. I shall leave the greater part here while I travel through the country. I could not quit my native place without taking my household with me. To do so would have been very prejudicial to my standing."

AMUSING THEIR MASTER.

"May I ask in what manner you find employment for your numerous servants?" queried the reporter.

"Each has certain things to do. With us no servant does two things, and besides when I get tired and weary I make them amuse me. They are all good musicians. During our trip across they had plenty of opportunity for practice, as in that time some of our most solemn fasting took place. To the last of these we invited all the passengers and they appeared to be highly amused. Then I have also my conjuror, my snake charmer and my women who dance for me after dinner. When the Prince of Wales visited Bombay, some years ago, I entertained him, and on that occasion my wives showed him the nautch dance."

Mr. Hiptain complained bitterly of the treatment his retinue had received at the hands of the officers and crew of the Peninsula & Oriental Steamship Company during their voyage from Bombay to Southampton. His people, he said, had not had sufficient food given them, and this statement is borne out by Purser Collar, of the City of Brussels, to whom the Indian said his best thanks were due for the kindly and most considerate manner in which not only he, but also his people, had been treated on the way from Liverpool to New York. But for his careful attention his youngest wife would have died.

Mr. Augustin Daly, Mrs. French and her little son, were on the dock to welcome Mr. French and his strange companions, and, so soon as compatible with Uncle Sam's interests, they entered a carriage and were driven away.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING

Of Lieut. Gov. Robinson of Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Nov. 29.—There seems to be some mystery about the shooting of Lieut. Gov. Robinson at Robinson's camp last night. The particulars are these: There is a dispute about the possession of a mine there, and a guard had been placed to watch it. Last night Gov. Robinson and the manager of the mine went to it after dark. The guard not recognizing them and not hearing the answer to an inquiry as to who they were, fired, he says, into the rock overhead. Gov. Robinson fell, shot in four places. He is still living, but the wounds are believed to be fatal. The fact that there had been trouble between the miners and the Manager during the last week, the guard's story and the peculiarity of the wounds makes the theory that it was accidental, unsatisfactory.

Two Sudden Deaths.

NEW HAVEN, Nov. 29.—Francis Hotchkiss, a retired merchant and banker, died this morning very suddenly. A few minutes before his death, his wife, who had gone in to see him, on being informed he was dying, fell dead.

COLORED PUPILS.

Their Rights in the Public Schools.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 29.—Judge Baxter, of the United States Circuit Court, gave an opinion in relation to the difficult question of colored children in the public schools. The teacher of a District school in Clermont County, refused a colored boy, James Cruse, admission to the school, and in this action was sustained by the Trustees. The father of the boy at once brought suit in the United States Court, claiming $20,000 damages. The Trustees filed a demurrer, claiming that the United States Court had no jurisdiction, plaintiff and defendants being residents of this State, and the right to attend school was not a right conferred by the Constitution of the State. The Court held that by special statute jurisdiction was conferred upon the United States Circuit Courts in all actions for damages by reason of deprivation of any civil right of any citizen. It was claimed by defendant that this statute was passed prior to the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. This, however, was cured by the passage of an act in 1875, subsequent to the adoption of the Fourteenth Amendment. As to the proposition whether the right to obtain an education was a right belonging to every citizen, it was held that the Legislature of Ohio having provided for the establishment of schools throughout the State, it was the privilege of every one of scholastic age to attend thereat. The provision by the Legislature for seperate schools for colored children did not exclude them from attending school in case such seperate schools was not provided. The provision of the act was not to exclude but to separate.

MURDERED IN PARIS

By Jealous Students.

CINCINNATI Nov. 29.—It seems most probable now that the remains of young Errett, recently brought home from Paris, France, will be exhumed and subjected to a more critical examination. It will be remembered that his parents simply heard of his death without particulars. When the body arrived and the undertaker was dressing it he was horrified to find a bullet-hole in the breast. Then came a letter that young Errett was found thus and it was an undounted case of suicide. To-day the undertaker states that he also noticed a hole in the back of the skull, is if made with a blunt instrument, and he thinks it was undoubtedly a murder. The theory advanced is that he was murdered by his fellow students, who afterwards placed the body on the bed and fired a bullet into the chest, and left the pistol to indicate suicide. It is stated that young Errett's accomplishments and talents so pleased the great master, Gerome, as to call that gentleman's special attention to the youth, and to draw out the distinguished Frenchman's favor for him. This is supposed to have aroused the demon of jealosy in the hearts of the less favored French students, and they murdered their American rival to get rid of him.

FREE CHURCH OF ITALY.

Funds Wanted for Its Support.

NEW YORK, 29—Father Gavazzi, a noted Italian clergyman, arrived yesterday. He comes to collect funds for the support of the Free Church of Italy. Father Gavazzi was advertised to speak during the day in three churches. His steamer, the "Algeria," some days overdue, arrived in the morning, and he was thus enabled to appear according to announcement. He was accompanied by Signor Arrighi, the representative of the Free Church in Italy, in this country and by Rev. John N. Thompson. The latter will accompany Father Gavazzi on his tour through this country, and will return with him to Italy next August. Father Gavazzi in his discourses to-day gave a history of the origin and organization of the Free Church in Italy, and said it had now 36 Churches, 36 missionary stations, 15 pastors, 15 lay preachers, 1,800 communicates 2,085 children in schools under 21 teachers and 800 Sunday school scholars. They had also 17 students in their Theological Seminary, which is located within 400 yards of the Vatican, at Rome, and two professors. There were now five different Protestant Evangelizing Agencies in Italy—the Baptists, (American,) Episcopalian, Wesleyan, (English) Waldensians and the Free Church of Italy, the last two being mainly supported by the Presbyterians and Congregationalists.

STRANGE "[illegible]HERITES

Refuse to Leave the Church before Grant.

NEW YORK Nov. 29.—Gen. Grant and ex-Minister Romero, of Mexico, attended service yesterday in Rev. Mr. Beecher's church, Brooklyn. The congregation became aware of the presence of the distinguished gentlemen and remained in their seats after the benediction and doxology. Mr. Beecher informed the people the services were ended and asked that they leave the church. There was yet no manifestation of a disposition on the part of the congregation to leave before Grant and Romero. Mr. Beecher then said, "This house is for the worship of God, not of man," and appealed to the assembly to disperse. The seats being still retained, Grant and Romero took their departure and were quickly followed by the whole congregation.

A Sickening Tragedy.

LAURENBURG, N. C., Nov. 29.—Last night this place was the scene of a sickening tragedy by which the two small children, son and daughter, of Mr. George Milbury, were literally roasted alive. Mr. Milbury is a cotton planter, and was away from home. The grandparents of the children determined to visit the cotton-fields about half a mile from the house. Before going they tied the children close to the place in which a log fire was burning. They returned about sunset, and were horrified to see the house in flames. This morning the bones of the children were discovered in the ashes of the building.

The Fourth in Six Months.

BIDDEFORD, Me., Nov. 29.—Another mysterious death occurred here last night. John T. Goodwin, a married man, 39 years of age, left his family early Wednesday evening, stating that he was going to a raffle. About one o'clock his wife hearing a noise in the kitchen, went down stairs and found him upon the floor, unconscious. His nose was broken and his head badly cut. Help was summoned, but he died last night. This is the fourth mysterious death here within six months, and the third within three weeks.

Correcting the Indiana Electoral Vote.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 29.—The State officers have agreed to allow the County Clerks to make corrections of their returns substituting the name of Benj. S. Parker for Thomas W. Bennett where the latter erroneously occurs. This action will give Parker his certificate of election, and the entire electoral vote of the State to Garfield.

The Proposed Ship Canal.

WABASH, Ind., Nov. 29.—The party of Government engineers who are surveying the route of a ship canal between Toledo and the Ohio River, along the line of the old Wabash & Erie Canal, arrived here last night. They state that there are no obstacles to prevent the building of the canal so far as surveyed. The party left to day on their way West.

GASKELL'S COMPENDIUM.—Our readers will notice the advertisements of this Self-teaching Penmanship, that have appeared for some months in the BLADE. Prof. Gaskell has used our paper more or less, for two or three years, and all are now acquainted with him; they know that he fills orders promptly, and is in every respect reliable. It is enough to say for his Compendium that it has now had a sale of 120,000! The demand has never been so great as now. Mr. G. requests us to ask our subscribers to write him immediately, if they fail to receive *promptly* what they have written for.

D. HARTER'S IRON TONIC PURIFIES THE BLOOD.

DR. HARTER'S IRON TONIC is a preparation of Protoxide of Iron, Peruvian Bark and the Phosphates, associated with the Vegetable Aromatics. Endorsed by the Medical Profession, and recommended by them for **Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, Convalescence from Fevers and Chronic Chills and Fever.** It serves every purpose where a TONIC is necessary.

Manufactured by THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., No. 213 North Main Street, St. Louis

CURES DYSPEPSIA. IRON TONIC.

PLEASANT AND PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.

The "Locke Publishing Co.," of Toledo, Ohio, offer pleasant and profitable employment to all who desire a business that will be sure to yield a fair profit, with a very small investment. The Company publish the following books:

"Andersonville," a history of Southern prisons.

"Nasby," a complete collection of the Nasby letters, from the beginning of the war to the ratification of the 15th amendment.

Bible Biography," a biography of all the principal characters mentioned in the Scriptures.

And in addition the best and most beautifully illustrated Family Bible published.

These books are having an immense sale. We have sold already of "Andersonville," over 60,000 copies, and the demand is unabated. Of "Nasby" 40,000 has been sold, and "Bible Biography" is even more popular.

These books have each a positive value, and even inexperienced agents have no difficulty in securing orders for them.

All desiring a pleasant and profitable business, which will not take them from their homes, will send a postal to "The Locke Publishing Co.," Toledo, Ohio, and full particulars will be sent immediately.

NASBY'S HUMOROUS PAMPHLETS.

The pamphlets described below are as good reading after the campaign as during the campaign. They are written in Nasby's humorous style, and will afford amusement for the neighborhood. We shall sell thousands of them this winter. We send them by mail, postpaid. All readers of the BLADE will appreciate them. They are as follows:

Nasby as a Banker:—Being the History of the Rise and Fall of the Unlimited Trust and Confidence Co., of the Confederit X Roads.

The Democratic John Bunyan:—Eleven Dreams Showing What is Likely to Happen in the Event of the Election of Hancock.

The Decline and Fall of the American Republic.

The first two are by Mr. Nasby, and the last by John McElroy, the author of "Andersonville."

Sent by mail, post paid, for 10 cents each, or the three for 25 cents.

VERY CHEAP BOOKS.

We have on hand several hundred copies of new, well bound works of fiction, of which the publisher's price would be $1.75 per copy. In order to close them out we will mail them post-paid to any address for 50 cents each, or will send a copy of the BLADE one year and one of the books on receipt of $1.60. This remarkable offer cannot remain open long, because the demand will be so large that they will soon be exhausted. Why go without books? If a half dozen or dozen families of a neighborhood would club together, and each family order a title, a nice little circulating library would be at your command for one quarter the cost of one ordinary book. The following are the titles:

"Lady Lee's," "The Curse of Everleigh," "Fair but Poor," "Margaret," "All for Her," "All for Him," "Conquered," "Peerless Cathleen," "St. Peter's Bride," "Vesta Vane," "Castle Nowhere," "Heart to Heart," "Fashion and Passion," and "The Grinder Papers."

THE NOTORIOUS BROCKWAY

Released on His Own Bond.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30—The terms of release of Wm E Brockway, the alleged forger and counterfeiter, who was accused of being concerned in counterfeiting $240,000 worth of Government bonds was that he should surrender the plates, from which the bonds were printed, to the Government. The plates were delivered to Chief Drummond, of the United States secret service bureau, Friday, when Brockway was allowed to become his own bondsman, giving $5,000 for his appearance when wanted. It is said now he will not be prosecuted.

The Control of West Point.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27—Officials at the War Department are authority for the statement that the present irritation over West Point will result in relegating the control of the institution to the engineers, where it belongs by law, and that neither Miles nor Terry will be put there, as has been reported. The War Department has been only waiting for provocation to remove control of the academy again, given into the hands of the General of the Army by Secretary Cameron.

A Blind Girl's Shocking Death.

WHEELING, W. Va., Nov. 27—John Hough, a farmer living near here, has a 13 year old daughter who is blind. Yesterday the family had gone about their work, leaving the girl by herself. She chanced to go near a stove, and thus set her clothing on fire. Her screams, which were terrible, soon brought assistance, but it was too late, for she was burnt to a crisp, having in her agony run against and fell across the stove.

A Mysterious Disappearance.

RICHMOND, Ind., Nov. 29—A 17 year old boy named Huddleson has disappeared from Dublin with $880 belonging to his grandmother. He was last seen in this city where he took an out going train.

TUTT'S PILLS!

AS AN ANTI-BILIOUS MEDICINE are incomparable. They stimulate the TORPID LIVER, invigorate the NERVOUS SYSTEM, give tone to the DIGESTIVE ORGANS, create perfect digestion and regular movement of the bowels.

AS AN ANTI-MALARIAL They have no equal; acting as a preventive and cure for Bilious, Remittent, Intermittent, Typhoid Fevers, and Fever and Ague. Upon the healthy action of the Stomach and Liver depends, almost wholly, the health of the human race.

DYSPEPSIA.

It is for the cure of this disease and its attendants, SICK-HEADACHE, NERVOUSNESS, DESPONDENCY, CONSTIPATION, PILES, &c., that these Pills have gained such a wide reputation. No remedy was ever discovered that acts so speedily and gently on the digestive organs, giving them tone and vigor to assimilate food. This accomplished, the NERVES are BRACED, the BRAIN NOURISHED, and the BODY ROBUST. Try this Remedy fairly and you will gain a Vigorous Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Cheerful mind.

Price 25c. 35 Murray St., N. Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed to a Glossy BLACK by a single application of this DYE. It imparts a Natural Color, and acts Instantaneously. Sold by Druggists or sent by express on receipt of $1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York

BENSON'S CAPCINE POROUS PLASTER

ONE WORTH HALF A DOZEN OF ANY OTHER KIND.

For **Rheumatism, stubborn Coughs, Lame Back, and Aches and Pains** generally, ordinary cheap Porous Plasters and imitations are not to be compared to this article. It costs a few pennies more than others, but is worth many times as much.

THE WONDERFUL

CHRISTMAS "ST. NICHOLAS."

A Special Holiday number, designed for boys and girls everywhere, whether regular readers of the Magazine or not;—the best, and, by reason of its immense edition, 105,000, the cheapest Christmas Book published. Price 30 cents.

A brilliant Holiday cover; superb pictures by the best American artists; a capital acting operetta for children, "THE LAND OF NOD," with words and music; a splendid story by Washington Gladden, "A CHRISTMAS DINNER WITH THE MAN IN THE MOON," the illustrations of which rival DORÉ'S; "KING ARTHUR AND HIS KNIGHTS," by Sidney Lanier; one of Frank R. Stockton's inimitable FAIRY STORIES; the TREASURE BOX OF LIBRATURE, etc., etc.;—in all, fifty three departments and contributions. A Grand Holiday Gift-Book of **100 Pages**, printed on tinted paper, illustrated with scores of charming pictures for only 30 cents. ASK for the Christmas (December) ST. NICHOLAS. Four Editions of last year's Holiday number were demanded. For sale everywhere after November 30th. Subscription price, $3.00 per year.

SCRIBNER & CO., 743 Broadway N.Y.

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This is the only lottery of any State ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTION.

Over Half a Million Distributed

LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY CO.

This institution was regularly incorporated by the Legislature of the State for Educational and Charitable purposes in 1868 for the term of 25 years, to which contract the inviolable faith of the State is pledged, which pledge has been renewed by an overwhelming popular vote, securing its franchise in the new Constitution adopted December 2, A.D. 1879, with a capital of $1,000,000, to which it has since added a reserve fund of over $350,000.

ITS GRAND SINGLE NUMBER DRAWINGS will take place monthly. It never scales or postpones. Look at the following Distribution:

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT,

During which will take place the

127th Grand Monthly

AND THE

EXTRAORDINARY SEMI-ANNUAL DRAWINGS

At New Orleans, Tuesday, December 14, 1880, under the personal supervision and management of Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia

CAPITAL PRIZE, $100,000

Notice.—Tickets are $10. Only. Halves, $5. Fifths, $2. Tenths, $1.

LIST OF PRIZES.

1	CAPITAL PRIZE OF	$100,000	$100,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	50,000
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	20,000	20,000
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	20,000
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	20,000
20	PRIZES OF	1,000	20,000
50	"	500	25,000
100	"	300	30,000
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	60,000
10,000	"	10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100	Approximation Prizes of	$200	20,00
100	"	100	10,00
100	"	75	7,50
11,279	Prizes, amounting to		$522,500

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana.
Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.
Commissioners.

Applications for rates to clubs should only be made to the office of the Company in New Orleans. Write for circulars or send orders to

M. A. DAUPHIN,
New Orleans, La.,

or same person at
No. 319 Broadway, New York.

N. B.—All correspondence should be with M. A. Dauphin as above. *In all cases* the TICKETS themselves are sent, and *never* circulars offering certificates or anything else instead. Any one proposing to offer anything else by circular or otherwise, on his own behalf or that of the Company, is a *swindler*.

EGGLESTON'S SENSIBLE TRUSS

THE NEW ELASTIC TRUSS

Has a Pad differing from all others, it is concave, with Self-Adjusting Ball in center, adapts itself to all action of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK the INTESTINES JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WITH the finger. With light pressure the Hernia is held securely day and night, and a radical cure certain. It is easy, durable and cheap. Sent by mail. Circulars free.

Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.

PIMPLES, BLACK HEADS, FLESH WORMS, FRECKLES, absolutely cured and in little time or money cheerfully refunded. Harmless to complexion, it removes clean and completely every one for good in 1 or 5 days, leaving skin soft, velvet smooth and unblemished. Never fails. Mailed in plain wrapper for 40c in stamps, by Dr. GEO. N. SYDDARD, 128 Niagara st., Buffalo, N.Y. (The Dr.'s statements are thoroughly reliable.)

LAKEVIEW—$6,800—320 acres rich land, 2 conveniently to railroads and steamboats; $3,000 residence built for a lakeside Summer resort; model dairy barn, Lake Superior views, works, large orchard, etc., etc. For $3,000. Jersey herd, crops and farm personel complete. Rare health complete this splendid location. Address quick. For full details send postal to Box 100, Weyauwega, Wis.

CHROMOS FREE. We will send a beautiful chromo to every person who sends us 10 names of boys or girls of different postoffice address, from 8 to 15 years old, who do not take the Home Companion. Home Companion Publishing Co., Cleveland, O. Say where you saw this advertisement.

$30 A MONTH—We will pay any active person $30 a month and expenses to do work for us. Expenses for an all said our goods. $25 a month and expenses to distribute circulars only. No capital required. Salary paid monthly; expenses in advance. We have the best selling goods in the world; no novelties or chromo samples; package of our goods, full particulars and contract, free. Send 15c for postage and packing. No postals. Western Manufacturing Co., Madison, Wis.

WANTED—Agents everywhere to sell the celebrated Russian fire-proof glass lamp chimney, that heal, cold air or water thrown against it when hot cannot break. Adare s N. H. REYNOLDS, Lock Box 76, Alliance, Ohio.

$7 made from 50cts. A trial package sent free by mail for 50 cts that retails readily for $2.00. J. Hammond & Parker 41 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

20 Elegant Chromos, 10 x 25 Gilt Edge Turned Corner, 10c. Elm City Printing Co., New Haven, Conn.

50 CHROMOS, name in new type 10c., by mail. 40 Agts. Samples, 10c. U S CARD CO., Northford, Ct.

60 Handsome Gold, Silver, Motto, Shell, Chromo, &c., Cards, name on, 10c. Winslo w & Co., Meriden, Ct.

SPORTING MEN Get posted. Make your fortunes $10 per day. O. H. WOODBURY, Salem N. H.

30 All Chromo Cards (new) with name, 10 cents. Hub Card Co., Boston, Mass.

THE CANALS

And the Boats Thereon.

ALBANY, Nov. 27—The Superintendent of Public Works says it is the expectation to get all of the boats loaded with perishable cargoe on Champlain Canal out of the stream and to the docks the coming week. If the weather continues favorable it will be made to do so. Following is his estimate of boats on the canal: Erie, 900 boats (600 of which contain grain; Champlain, 125 boats, mostly grain; Oswego, only a few containing barley; Oswego Black River, and Cayuga and Seneca not to exceed 25 boats in all. Those in Black River and Oswego are loaded with lumber and potatoes and those in Cayuga and Seneca with coal. All work on the Delaware & Hudson Canal has been stopped on account of the ice, which is now six inches thick and still forming.

The Household.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this Department will please observe the following rules:

1. Write Household Department on the envelope.

2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publishing, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.

3. Write only on one side of the paper; write plainly as possible, and do not interline.

4. Be as brief as the nature of the subject will allow.

Boys and Girls.

Almost from the time a boy sees the light of day the proud and happy parents are wondering what they shall make of him,—what will be his beat of mind as he grows to manhood—what shall be the work upon which he may expend his energies—in other words what he will do to gain a living and something of wealth and position besides. As he grows older everything which serves to emphasize his taste or the direction of his genius, is closely watched in order that all assistance which lies within the power of the father and mother may be given him to insure success for his future. Do his thoughts turn to a profession? Every sacrifice is made to enable him to pursue the necessary course of study. Has he a mechanical turn of mind? He is placed with the most skilled workman that can be found in any particular branch he may choose, in order to acquire a deft execution which will insure him employment. There is never a time that the idea is not kept steadily before him that he must make his own way in the world—must be, not only self-supporting, but helpful to others. With the thought always present of the future well being of their children parents would think themselves terribly derelict in duty if their sons were not given every advantage of preparation for their life's work, and so they would be. The more thorough the training, the more certain and broader the success.

Boys then, from their earliest childhood, even in families possessing comparative wealth, are taught self dependence—prepared for adversity as well as prosperity. But how is it with girls? Just the opposite course is taken in the very large majority of cases. They are sent to school to get what is simply the foundation of an education. If the parents are poor, an occasional suggestion is put forward that the girl must, at least, earn her clothes until she gets married, but rarely is any special and decided preparation thought necessary. If it is made, it is usually because of her own decided wish, maintained in spite of any possible future change that will give her a home of her own and a husband to provide for her.

Given parents in comfortable circumstances, and the idea is rarely broached to the maiden that the time may come when self dependence or pauperism are her only alternatives. Carefully reared, tenderly guarded, joyous and happy she lives through her childhood and youth with no thought for the future, and no idea that she may not always be as comfortably circumstanced as now. She learns a little of this and something of that, but nothing—unless she possesses a taste which is almost a passion in some direction—so thoroughly that it would serve her well in gaining her living. Even what she gains in the way of household duties is desultory and imperfect. This gay *insouciance*, this charming unconsciousness of future responsibilities is encouraged by the loving father and mother under the impression that she must have a good time, and why cloud her happy skies with the thought of ills which may never come.

That optimism which teaches people to hope always for the best is well when it does not cause a neglect of a duty. And we unhesitatingly and emphatically declare that the great difference in the preparation of boys and girls for their future is not only a neglect of duty, but is almost criminal. Parents *cannot* insure their daughters against adversity. They cannot insure them tender husbands who will shield them their lives through, as father and mother have done. They cannot prevent their being left widows and penniless with helpless children to support. How many of our HOUSEHOLD are placed in that position? How many have been suddenly left alone without the slightest idea of what they could do to keep the wolf from the door? Nor can parents be sure that their girls will marry at all. This uncertainty grows stronger year by year in this country. Must they then go on a lifetime carving, because unskilled, a bare pittance? Their brothers are getting on prosperously in the world, but they with less strength work harder and gain less. This is the practical effect of the present way of managing families.

Girls would make better wives and mothers were they early taught self dependence, and that their getting of bread, butter and clothes did not depend upon their obtaining husbands. Even if the dark days never came they would be the happier for knowing themselves armed against the "slings and arrows of outrageous fortune." And it would seem as if parents could lie down to their sleep more peacefully were they sure that their girls as well as their boys were fitted to meet the world upon a fair vantage ground and win a more than decent independence if fate and fortune willed the necessity.

ED. HOUSEHOLD.

A Picture Frame.

I noticed some time since, that a member of THE HOUSEHOLD asked for information concerning putty work. I should perhaps have responded earlier but I got too busy. I will tell how I made a picture frame, and it is considered nice. I cut out of heavy pasteboard, an old flower box, or something of the kind that cost nothing, two pieces, a hand's breadth larger all around than the picture, each; one for the back and one for the front. After cutting them just the width I wished, I scolloped the outer edges, and cut out the center of the front piece leaving it about one-half inch on every side, wider than the glass, so that the glass could rest against it. I then laid the picture on the back piece, the glass over it, laid on the front piece, the only part that would show when the picture was hung, and fastened the outer edges firmly together, sewing them with strong thread. I then wired the outer edge, that it might not bend by the weight of the covering of putty, and my picture was framed. I then took some fresh putty, laid it on a smooth, clean board, and worked into it enough burnt umber to give it the color I desired, a little bronze. I spread a paper over my picture, that it might not become soiled while I worked, for it is difficult to remove putty from glass, and laid the colored putty over my frame, spreading it quite thin and evenly, using a case knife dipped in water or oil for smoothing it. Unless it is quite smooth it will not look well. I then wrought a vine of the putty, working it into the shapes desired with my hands, and placed it on the smooth layer of putty, entirely around the frame, and wrought tendrils, leaves and bunches of grapes, and filled out the vine, taking a natural grape leaf for a pattern. The marks on the leaves I made, as on the natural leaf, as near as possible, with a fine knife. I left the back, of course, without a putty covering. If the board used is smooth and white it is nice enough for the back. I laid it away until dry, keeping it entirely free from dust and then varnished the frame, using the best varnish, and laying it on with a fine brush. You can make the putty any color desired. Chrome worked into it gives yellow. Paris green gives a green color that is very nice. I chose to have my frame brown, and it resembles leather work.

MOSS ROSE.

Does Pride Curse our American Homes?

The extremist who pens the wholesale attacks against any of the evils that curse our homes or society does good enough in arousing sluggish sentiment to overbalance the slight variations from truth which he or she sometimes make. I would like the editor to introduce the following subject for discussion: "Is Pride the Greatest Curse of our American Homes?" I heard a similar question debated recently at a W. C. T. U., and the prevailing opinion was that it is the greatest evil that darkens our home happiness, even greater than intemperance.

I suppose all your readers will admit that it is an evil of great magnitude, for "pride slays its thousands." But that it is the greatest social evil, I positively deny. It has been said that anything that is not really necessary comes of pride, but this is certainly a mistaken position. Observe the homes in your community where stinginess forbids the purchase of these things which make home attractive and happy. No portraits of representative men and women, no rich gems of scenery adorn the wall, no freshly cut magazine or spicy newspapers are scattered over the table, no rare volumes of biography, history, or poetry, greet you from shelf or library, no music leaves or instruments invite you to charm away dull care with harmonious sounds. Yet that family has all that is necessary; they have food to eat and clothes to wear enough to supply the demands of their physical wants, but as far as soul stirring, intellectual life is concerned there is none. If you watch that family long enough you may see discontented daughters and rebellious sons rush blindly into the battle of life. Eager for a change they are reckless whether it will be for better or worse.

It is not pride alone which causes a devoted mother to see that her children are comfortable and tastefully dressed, that her table appointments are always tasty and neat. It is not pride that incites the man of business to fill his library with choice books, adorn his walls with lovely pictures and make the home hours rich and sweet with music, sunlight and pleasant words. It is a mean spirit which deprives a home of anything, within the limits of the resources of its members, which will tend to make it the dearest spot on earth.

EMMA STONE.

Fairmount, Ind.

Dutchess County Again.

As I remarked in my first reply to Shirley Dare, I will repeat it again, her lot must surely have been cast in very hard places.

She seems to think that my own experience is just simply of what I know and see in our own locality, but the very reverse of this is true. I was brought up in the City of Chicago, and lived there 18 years. I was probably as well accustomed to the conveniences of a city house, such as gas, bath room, hot and cold water by the turning of a faucet, etc., as any person could be. My experience in country cooking has been gained not only since leaving that city and coming to Dutchess County, but previously by leaving during the warm Summer months and sojourning in farm houses in Illinois, Ohio and Michigan, where we always found good fare and accommodations.

I distinctly stated that I did not doubt Shirley Dare in anything, but that I did not consider it right for the press to write disparagingly of the Summer resorts and not have any one defend them. She asks why we didn't kindly point out the trouble to our boarders about the way they used our horses. I will simply say, as we knew they were only going to remain until the end of the week that we learned of their conduct, we did very gently remind them of our opinion of such actions by only allowing them a horse that no inducements, no matter how applied could urge off from a walk, and gave them permission to use that one, and no others. That was all that was necessary, and all applications from them afterwards for board remained unanswered.

We have had ladies suggest a change in the arrangement of their beds and have changed and then changed back again, until they themselves admitted they were afraid we would think them notional, but we did not think so, because we knew how much they must miss their good beds at home, and we had the satisfaction of pleasing them at last. I do admit that not all housekeepers are good cooks, or even good natured but neither are all store keepers as obliging and willing to show goods and change them as others.

Thanking the editor of these columns for the space allowed for this argument I will conclude by saying that "a man convicted against his will is clear of the same opinion still." The trouble Shirley Dare complains of is a very serious one if she can remedy it, or even the necessity of a remedy, she will have no complicated wonders. In the mean while I live in hope that

"All will be united,
And every wrong thing righted."

MRS. J. W. S.

TO MOSS ROSE.

You ask if in the realms above,
Where all is peace, and joy, and love,
And all is free from pain and care,
If we shall know each other there?

If those we loved and laid to rest,
Who dwell among the ransomed flock,
If when we cross the mystic tide,
And meet them on the other side,

If we may see them face to face,
May clasp once more in warm embrace,
With recognition as sincere,
And love them as we loved them here?

No hearts shall ache, no partings come,
But shall we dwell with Christ at home,
And those we loved, who went before,
Wait they for us upon that shore?

Oh yes! In yonder home so fair,
We'll know and love each other there,
When all the night has passed away,
In heaven's eternal perfect day.

Manhattan, Kan. PANSY.

Superfluous Hair.

It seems to me that we are a very earnest, sober set of people, we contributors. No nonsense about us. We read that "a little nonsense now and then is relished by the best of men," and women, too, I suppose. Now I have got a conundrum for you. It is not new, but it is appropriate to my subject. The young lady asked her beau why his moustache was like her back hair. Of course he gave it up. She said, because it was all down. I surpose that the superfluous hair that the ladies complain of is of the same character. It is all down. It is difficult, and many times dangerous, to thwart nature. If the down is on the lip, better let it alone, unless it is too heavy. It is a mark of beauty in the eyes of the men. A man once refused to marry his betrothed because she appeared at the wedding with her lip shaven. Probably lucky for her. Shaving makes it grow the more. This is the way the ladies in the side shows raise their beards. If the hair must be removed use the tweezers. Pull it out by the roots a little at a time and at intervals, and that will be the end of it. Most of the depilatories are caustics and must be used carefully to prevent a sore. This is one of the best: Take of fresh lime stone 1 oz., pure potass 1 dracm, sulphuret of potassa 1 drachm; reduce to a fine powder in a wedgewood mortar. If the hair be first wet with warm water for 10 minutes, this article formed into a thin paste with warm water and applied while warm will so effectually destroy the hair in five or six minutes that it may be removed by wasting the skin with flannel. It should be removed as soon as it begins to inflame the skin by washing it off with vinegar. It softens the skin and greatly improves its appearance.

E. M.

What I Think.

I agree with "Rosemary" in thinking that young women should have some aim in life beside trying to catch some fellow. If mothers would instil into the minds of their daughters some idea of independence and help fit them for some occupation by which they can be independent, there would be more intelligent, happy women in our country and fewer unhappy homes. A good husband and a pleasant home are worth being proud of but OH! horror! when it proves other wise, I would rather be an "old maid," wouldn't you?

I would like to shake hands with J. S. Kimmel, for he expresses my ideas in regard to school discipline better than I could have done it. I am a teacher and always read with interest any articles relating to that profession. I enjoy teaching when I can get the pupils to take an interest, but if I can not see them progressing, I feel that my labor is lost. At present I have a school of 45 pupils, ranging in age from 6 to 15 years, the majority of them being under 10. I assure you it requires all the ingenuity I possess, and sometimes more, to devise something that will be more interesting and attractive for them than mischief. Teachers I would like to hear from all of you, for I am sure I could get ideas that would be of use to me. I would like to say much more, but space will not permit. If this is not consigned to the waste basket I may come again. When I read the articles in THE HOUSEHOLD I feel as though I was acquainted with its members, and would enjoy a good "chat" with them, but as that is impossible, I would enjoy a correspondence with some of its members. If any one feels inclined to write, address

EDNA ST. CLAIR.

St Louisville, Ohio.

A Question.

I should like to ask, through the columns of THE HOUSEHOLD, a question that lately presented itself to my mind, and which is, How many classes are there in society, and how are they defined? From what I have read in articles of fiction there seem to be three, the lower, middle and upper. The lower is generally described as abounding in poverty, filth, ignorance, and sometimes sin, a grade, and only a grade, above the brute creation. The middle are said to be in moderate circumstances, and their manner of living and style of house furnishing limited, when they can only spend $800 on the former and from $1,000 to $1,500 on the latter. The upper class is represented by having nothing to do but eat drink and be merry, a continual round of shopping and visiting, balls, parties and receptions. Now if these three represent society, where would you place a farmer's family that has always been well and cleanly fed, clothed and educated, yet, whose whole family of six could live on that $800 a year and whose household furniture could be supplied by the expenditure of from two to three hundred dollars. They would not pretend to nor desire to class themselves with the upper strata, nor would they willingly descend to the lower, and if the middle can afford to live in houses where furnishing requires a small fortune and whose tables are spread with $800 luxuries they feel as if that is not their class yet, so where and what are they? I guess we will have to invent another class called semi middle, or draw the dividing line differently.

ENQUIRER.

Arapahoe, Neb.

Hints on Teaching.

I was pleased to find in last week's edition of THE BLADE an excellent article on the subject of teaching. After all, a good preparation on the part of the teacher is not the only requisite to true success. He must have the co operation of the parents, or his noblest efforts will not lead him to the summit of success. Experience has taught me that the following rules well carried out by parents will greatly facilitate the teacher in his work:

First—Compel your children to be regular in attendance; never keep them at home except in cases of extreme necessity.

Second—Teach them to be punctual.

Third—Encourage children in their school work by taking a lively interest in it yourself. This they will appreciate.

Fourth—Never, in their presence, utter a disparaging word concerning their teaching. Take it for granted that he understands his business.

Fifth—Visit the school; not only to criticise, but to show your interest. And never criticise what you do not understand yourself.

Sixth—Be friendly towards the teacher. Respect him, and teach your children to do the same.

"Try it and be convinced."

F. C. BALDWIN.

Whitehall, Morris Co., N. J.

To the Household Sisters.

This is the first time I have ventured to ask admittance to THE HOUSEHOLD and if admitted you will probably think I have come with a very foolish question. Perhaps it is.

My sister, who has been keeping house for some ten years (and I fear) is visiting me now, and ever since her arrival has been lecturing me about my way of keeping my pots and skillets. I do not think it necessary to wash and scour them on the outside, while she thinks that just as important as to scour them on the inside.

Now I do not believe in spending my whole time in the kitchen, while she does, or at any rate spends most of her time there, while at home. I find time to do all of my sewing (and considerable for her) and still have leisure for many other things, while her house work takes up her whole time. She believes in doing everything the handiest way, while I try to find the easiest, and, if I do say it myself, I think my house (kitchen and all) is just as tidy as hers. Will some one or more of THE HOUSEHOLD please answer my question about the care of pots and skillets, as she and I will both be anxiously waiting for that to decide the question for us?

CLOVER.

Expressions of Opinion.

William M. Allen, of Lincoln, Ills., says of "Capital Punishment:"

In the 17th section of the 13th article of the Constitution of Illinois, we read; "The true design of all punishment is to reform, not to exterminate, mankind." As most of our States have passed laws making execution a private, showing that the example of public executions is not salutary, therefore, the death penalty defeats two of the objects of punishment—reformation, and as an example to others. It is, therefore, wrong.

J. L., of Hagerstown, Ind., writes:

I see the writer called "Agitator" says that most all executions are public and are witnessed by our children, thus hardening their hearts and causing them to look lightly upon death. I look at it in a different light. I think if young folks saw a person hung it would teach them a lesson that they would not forget in a few days.

Wm. Greener, of Evans Weld Co., Col., thus expresses himself: "If an innocent man be hung, who can tell how great is the injury done to his family, his friends and to society itself? My honest belief is that man has no right to take life or anything he cannot restore. If by any means an honest man is convicted and sent to prison for life, should his innocence afterwards be established it is an easy matter to restore him to the bosom of his family.

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We need more agitation of a reformatory nature for agitation breeds opposition, opposition begets investigation, investigation is sure to develop the truth, and truth will stand eternal. Theodore Parker expressed it as follows: "Truth is part of God's celestial machinery and error puts that machinery in gear by which he the Almighty to Him his will." My most earnest desire is, that we may keep that wheel turning till vision of every description shall cease to exist."

Peter Small of Clermont, Ia., has a few words to say against "Capital Punishment:"

A person who commits a murder while in a case of insanity does not stop to consider the penalty, and if premeditated he expects to save the law whether the penalty be imprisonment for life or the scaffold. Therefore I think that the death penalty restrains but very few from committing murder.

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Now I plead in the name of humanity for us as a civilized people to abolish this law and treat our subjects in a manner that would seem more acceptable in the eyes of God. Confine the accursed in prison pens so deep, so high, so strong and so well guarded, as to make escape impossible, where they can repent if guilty, and if innocent, perhaps prove their innocence.

"J. D. Babbitt," LaFontaine, Kansas, gives his opinion:

I am glad that there are some who think as I do, that capital punishment is a relict of barbarism; that taking the subject from the New Testament standpoint it is all wrong and desperately wicked; that murder is none the less so when committed by a State law, than by an individual, only the State does it legally, thus making it a legalized murder. The Savior says through his authorized agents that 'Vengeance is mine, I will repay saith the Lord."

Liza C., Plum Creek, says:

Lide, I thank you ever so much for sending me a few words, but with sorrow I must tell you that I couldn't get out far enough from the house to obtain any grass. I meant to have got a bunch for a bouquet, but it is too late now; we have had several frosts. I have four little children. The eldest is nine years and the youngest is four months. We live in town now, so you can readily see why I couldn't get the grass.

"Lesia," Carterville, Ill., says:

Olive, your letter for discussion, which I read in the dear old BLADE, is one of importance to all young mothers, and also older ones. Yes, we do often hear this expression, "Make home pleasant! How can you make home pleasant, with sickly, delicate children?" The way I make my home happy is by having my two little girls healthy. And how do I do this? By letting them have free access to the fresh air and sunshine, for without these none can be healthy. I let them go out in the field where the men work, and into the woods hunting nuts, and they are two rollicking little girls; and as to their diet, I do not feed them upon pastry and sweet meats, and I have two as healthy children as you ever saw. I do not believe in keeping children shut up in the house, and never get their clothes soiled. If you do you will have pale, puny children.

"Emma Short" Fairmont, Ind., writes: I fully indorse "Shirley Dare's" sensible articles on improper diet, impure air and poor ventilation. They are certainly great evils in our homesteads. Ignorance is doing us more harm than pride. It is the "little foxes that spoil the vines," the little unnoticed errors that creep into our systems of dress and labor that destroy our health and happiness.

Mrs. 'Home Body,' says: Shirley Dare's description of a good bed, was timely, for I am very sure that a great many housekeepers do not know how a really good bed is or how to make it up if they had it. I will not say that I have not any good beds, but I will say to her that if she will come and lodge under my roof some cold night I will lay a beautiful goose down "puff" over her feet that I make directly after reading her article on "Beds." And moreover, if she comes—not too soon—I will lay her to rest on a bed the very fac simile of her "modest bed" having the pillows which I think a little too large for comfortable reclining.

"Francis F. Gale," of Alba, Ill., writes to defend the farming class:

City people will come out into the country to spend the Summer months with their country cousins and expect to be treated like babies. The over tasked house-wife having no time to do the chores their ire, and they go back to town ridiculing everything in the country. In many instances they do not even pay their board, but call it visiting. If they ever think to invite their country cousins to call on them it is done in such a way that the latter know that they are not wanted. * * * In many instances the farmer's wives are overtasked and their surroundings are not as they would like to have them. These are some where City people are apt to make harsh judgements. Not being altogether people themselves they cannot understand the situation. I like to see justice done.

"R. Y." of Wahoo, Neb., thus discourses upon "Woman Suffrage." I believe the intellect should do the voting without regard to sex, and we find women to be man's equal in intellect, and very seldom see a woman's thinking purity injured by the use of intoxicating drinks. They would have a voice in governing whether the country should be free or ruled by King Alcohol.

Here is what "Annie N." of Adams Co., Ill., says: I think I have read somewhere that

"Men are the prose, the numbered half,
Of this sad world of ours;
And women are the poetry,
The sweet fern and the flowers."

I cannot see how giving women the privilege to vote will help the temperance cause. If they, having the care and control of their boys from birth to manhood, can not control them so that right; if we can not in the pure and loving atmosphere of home, influence our fathers, husbands, brothers and sons for good, what can we hope to do in a public position? For my part, I pray the day may never come when women are allowed to vote. If it ever does come, there will be more unhappy and neglected homes than has ever been since the world began.

That is all very pretty about the women being the "flowers," but we wonder if "Annie" is like the "lillies of the field" toiling not, or if she does not work just as hard as her "limbered half."

ED HOUSEHOLD.

"Invalid," Ely, Iowa says: I think we should do our duty as mothers, and each one see to voting right, and let them do the casting of the votes, and if your husband should not vote to suit you just let yours if to work in earnest, and I think you can bring him around. For I know woman wields a great power in her proper sphere, and when she forms the fort in earnest she generally wins the victory.

Why, "Invalid," teaching your sons to vote right and bringing your husbands over to your side of the question, would necessitate women informing themselves upon the political questions of the day and the fear that they will neglect their family duties in order to do this is one of the strongest arguments brought to bear against Women Suffrage by our members of THE HOUSEHOLD.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

"Albert," Winchester, O., speaks thus: The term 'Equal Rights of Women's Rights,' is a misplaced one and what rights do women want more than they have? Why, you say, the right to vote, which I affirm is not strictly a right, but a duty which every male person is expected to enact at the required age. You will ask why does this duty of voting devolve upon the men alone? I say in reply, it is placed upon them because of their being better adapted, physically, I do not say mentally—to the work. It is evident that every person of intelligence admits the mental endowments of women are equal to those of men, as far as the capacity for acquiring knowledge is concerned, but for endurance it is plainly visible that men are superior, hence the motive for placing this work in the hands of men.

"Dillon Anti" Fenton, Michigan writes: I have never believed man's superior strength was given him to enforce oppression and subjugation, but for a protection to those weaker physically than himself, his wife his other self, his aged parents and his children, to cherish love and protect and they in turn love and respect him.

Then might the wife say this much with Eve as God is thy love, thou mayst be mine. There seems to have been an arbitrary spirit actuating men in all these old times which it were better not to follow or attempt to in these more enlightened days. It seems rather a strange fact that men will acknowledge the financial abilities of women when called into action, their persistence in charitable and godly works, their exemplary lives, and their self reliance so often seen displayed by them, and yet not consider them qualified to stand by their side at the polls and vote.

"John," Rose, N. Y., boldly says: "The argument considered as a 'posse' by the anti-woman suffragists is, that women do not understand politics. I find, on the contrary, that most of the women I have talked with this fall have manifested a degree of interest and intelligence about the elections equal to that of the men.

Scores of men go to the polls and vote, when the safety of their country is at hazard, not knowing, or caring, for whom they cast their ballot, if it is only for the party which will pay them the most.

"Bitter Sweet," Newville, Ind., talks to the point, in answer to "Opal": The bonds of marriage are too sacred to be taken unheedfully. We will not "marry and do the best we can, trusting to Providence for a change." We don't want a "change," "Will we marry for convenience, for fear of becoming old maids?" Never! Let us dot down some of the characteristics of this horrible creature, 'the old maid.' Sobriety, charity, loving kindness, patience, frugality, neatness—and she is a marvel of neatness—cheerfulness, virtue; she should be valued as a blessing to the community. But let us hear the opinion of others.

"Autumn Leaf," of Shepherdstown, W. Va., refers to the same subject:

I do not think it right for young people to marry for convenience. Better a thousand times work hard and earn a living, than to wed one who is in every way unsuited to you. When there is no congeniality of hearts, there is no genuine happiness. And what is married life without happiness? Almost—nay, entirely a failure. Its responsibilities are of too grave a nature to be lightly considered. Better run the risk of being an old maid. It is honorable to be an old maid, if not preferable; but I think it would be preferable to marrying one upon whom you could not bestow that love which comes from the depth of a deep soul. God has placed us in this world to do all the good and be happy as we can. He has given us minds and hearts capable of judging right and wrong, and if we go contrary to the dictates of conscience, and lead a life of misery, whom have we to blame but ourselves?

"We are glad to hear so many womanly voices raised against marriage for any other motive than the deepest, purest, truest love, such love as will abide a whole long lifetime's cares and sorrows.

—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

Exchanges Wanted.

I will send 10 packages of choice flower seeds for 25 cents. Send for list. —MARY J. COOMBER, Otho, Webster County, Iowa.

The above is probably the address referred to by our correspondent from Lake City, Minn.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

I would like mineral specimens and curiosities from any and all parts of the United States, for which I will send in exchange seed of the Catalpa tree.—E. A. DAWSON, Bushnell, McDonough County, Ill.

Inquiries.

Will some of the readers of this Department tell me how to clean beaver cloth to make it look new?—M. M. T., Dixon, O.

Will some kind reader of THE HOUSEHOLD tell me how to make a pretty card basket of cardboard, and a good and tried receipe for making yeast biscuits?—E. BREBERY, Hopkins, Mo.

Can you give me a sure recipe for removing iodine marks from my hands? I had it pricked in when a boy, and have regretted it ever since.—W. B. HART, Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

Will some one tell me how to make sweet crackers, such as we buy?—IN EXPERIENCE, Rockbridge, Ill.

Some time ago I saw a recipe for a salve that had been in a family for 40 years, and I thought I would try it, and from what I got I guess it will last 4,000 years, for it is impossible to get it out of the boxes, or get any on a stick, or rub it on the end of a finger. I laughed at my result, as I followed the directions explicitly. Will the one who sent it to the BLADE please explain to me and tell me what will soften my salve. I think a great deal of the BLADE. We have taken it about nine years and always found it reliable in all its statements, but on this salve I wish to be explained from it as soon as convenient.—L. W.

The BLADE does not hold itself responsible for the recipes published in THE HOUSEHOLD. At the same time we sincerely hope no member will send anything which she has not tried fairly and proven to be good.—ED HOUSEHOLD.

Answers to Inquiries.

In answer to "Red Nose" I would say, try a drink of camphor, well rubbed in, or take tannic acid, 15 grs., camphor water, 5 ozs.; dissolve, and use several times a day, letting it dry on the surface. But if, on examining the skin, dilated veins are perceptible, traversing it in various directions, the case demands remedies which can only be properly administered by a physician.—M. D. Charlotte, Mich.

If J. B. Lonesome can procure white castile "Flerine," and apply to her chapped hands, she will find it much better than glycerine. It is also good for the complexion. It may sometimes be found at drug stores.

I wish to correct a little mistake in my last letter. I did not mean that I could send a remedy for weak back free, but that I could suggest a remedy, and not charge for trouble or advice.—"ALLY ONE," box 46, St. Charles, Mich.

Some one wanted to know how to clean shells. Boil them in weak lye and then rub them. If, in cleaning lamp chimnies, they will just wipe them with a cloth or a piece of paper, and if they need an extra polishing blow their breath in them, they will not break so easily.—INEXPERIENCED, Rockbridge, Ill.

As I have received several letters asking about moss from readers of your weekly paper, I take this method of informing one and all that I will send two (2) varieties on receipt of stamps for postage.—E. J. BRIDGE, Orange Spring, Marion Co., Florida.

Concentrated lye mixed with flour and water will scatter felons. Carbolic acid will remove the worst warts. Apply with a straw on the wart only.

If "Frank" will use coal oil around his hen house—saturate the places where the fowls roost with oil—cleanliness in their dominions will prevent disease and keep vermin away.

To keep places of this kind clean is much less trouble and labor than to make them clean when they have been neglected. Plenty of whitewash inside will cleanse and sweeten.

If the lady asking for information on leather work will write to my address, I will give it.—MRS. BIRDIE GHANN, Mineral Park, Mohave Co., W. T.

Please to tell 'J. B. Lonesome," of Toledo, Ohio, that mutton tallow is very healing and good for chapped hands.—MRS GERTRUDE B. TYRELL.

Recipes.

SPONGE CAKE CREAM PIE.

1 teacupful of sugar, 1 teacupful of flour well mixed with a level teaspoonful of baking powder, 3 beaten eggs. Bake in a flat square tin and when cold split open and spread with cream prepared as follows: Whip 1 pt. of cream until very smooth and stiff, sweeten and flavor to taste. Those who like vanilla will prefer it in this case, and spread it stiff and cold upon the split sides of the cake, placing the sides together again so that the cream does not appear and the cake pie looks like an ordinary cake.—MRS. B. E. GHANN, Mineral Park, Mohave Co., A. T.

TAPIOCA PUDDING.

Soak 4 tablespoonfuls Tapioca in a little water over night; boil 1 qt. of milk and pour over it while hot; when cool add ½ cup of sugar, 1 egg and the yolk of 1 egg, well beaten; bake slowly 1 hour; spread with the well beaten whites of 2 eggs, return to the oven; slightly flavor with orange.—A FRIEND, Waterville, Kan.

TOPIOCA PUDDING, NO. 2.

Cup of tapioca soaked over night in water, drain and rub fine, to which add 1 qt. milk, and boil 10 minutes, then add 1½ cups of sugar, beaten with the yolks of 6 eggs with a little salt. After which let it boil 3 minutes, stirring all the time; flavor with vanilla. When cool cover it with the beaten whites of 6 eggs and ½ cup of sugar. Set it in the oven until a light brown. To be eaten cold. This pudding if properly made, is fit for a king.—MRS. GEO. BLAKER, South TOLEDO, O.

INQUIRIES have been made of the BLADE concerning Mrs. F. J.'s recipe for cancer, published some time ago in the Home Department of some weekly paper, but the writer has forgotten what one. If any member of THE HOUSEHOLD knows anything of this recipe, they will help a poor sufferer by communicating with MARY J. BURLEY, P. O. Box, 1,096, Rockland, Maine.—ED. HOUSEHOLD.

A JEWISH HERO.

Preferring Death Rather than Have the Law Broken.

Jewish World.

In the little village of Hungary there lived many years ago a Jew who gained his living by carrying goods from place to place. He was so upright and honest that it was commonly said of him, "You might fill his wagon with a load of ducats without securing them in any way, and not miss a single coin." Summer and Winter, rain or fair, he might be seen driving with his horse and well laden wagon, sometimes here, sometimes there, gaining his livelihood and that of his wife and children literally by the sweat of his brow. He was so strong, too, and powerfully made that often without assistance, he drew the unfortunate animal out of the heavy bogs which still exist, and render the roads in that part of the country in rainy weather impassable. One day a carriage drawn by two horses appeared in sight, while the carrier with his heavy load was painfully toiling through the deep mud. "Get out of the way," cried the coachman of the empty carriage. "It is you who should give place," said the Jew, "for you have two horses and no weight to carry." "Dog of a Jew! Take that!" exclaimed the coachman, hitting the carrier a heavy stroke with his whip. Our gigantic friend could not stand this, and seizing a piece of wood which was beside him, he hit the coachman an unfortunate blow which killed him on the spot. Much concerned, he placed the body within the carriage, returned home at once and communicated the occurrence to the Chief of Police, giving himself up as guilty of murder. Committed to prison, he quietly awaited his trial, while general consternation reigned throughout the whole community, in which the honest carrier was held in high esteem. The day of his trial arrived; the examination began; sympathy for the prisoner was so general that the very questions put to him were worded in such a way that he might easily have cleared himself from the charge of murder. "No, gentlemen," he said, "it may be that in the eyes of human justice I am not guilty and do not deserve death, but I cannot live with such a weight upon my conscience; therefore I beg to be allowed to suffer capital punishment as the only expiation of my crime. One favor only I ask—that my remains may be interred in our own cemetery, that I may sleep among my own people and may be buried quietly in the early morning according to the rites of religion." His request was granted, but there were tears in many eyes when sentence was pronounced. A few days later a small, sad procession was seen quietly wending its way to the Jewish cemetery, people of all creeds uniting to pay this last respect to one who, although he had died the death of a criminal, was none the less innocent, and as true a hero as many of those who have played a leading part in the world's history.

Saturday Night Twinklings.

Cincinnati Saturday Night.

A violin: A low tavern.

A D'Arc deed: The cremation of some.

It was getting mad that made Alexander irate—His teeth.

It isn't every composer who has a Handel to his name.

When a sidewalk is covered o'er with ice it becomes an ice o'er.

A pillow maker ought to be pleased to have his watch run "down."

Astronomers are not great novel readers, but they never tire of the Tale of a Comet.

Probably the man who never made a mistake in his life never made anything else.

It was when the other fellow had three of a kind that the colored man said, "Never, dis pair."

A man called his plug hat, which was a little out of style, Folly, because he was so often told to shoot it.

Hoagland's Cruise Through Three Generations.

Adolphus Andrew Hoagland of Shadeville, Va., is 70 years old, and has had three wives. The first was a widow when he married her, and had a little daughter. When this wife died, her daughter was a widowed mother, and Hoagland, within a few years married her. Ten years ago the second wife died. Her daughter was then 15. Five years elapsed, and then Hoagland again married his stepdaughter, who was also his step granddaughter. She is still living, and her husband's age, aside from the fact that she had no daughter when she became his wife, precludes the idea of his peculiar system being carried further. Hoagland declares that his matrimonial experience, covering about 50 years, has been exceptionally happy. The last two wives inherited the good qualities of their mothers, and all were so much alike that they have seemed to him the same woman, with her youth occasionally renewed. There are children by all three wives and endless complications in relationship.

"Frowed Him.

A darkey who was stooping to wash his hands in a creek didn't notice the peculiar actions of a goat just behind. So when he scrambled out of the water and was asked how it happened, he answered: "I dunno 'zactly; but 'pears as if the shore kinder 'sisted and frowd me."

Our Young Folks.

MIGONETTE.

BY SUSAN COOLRIDGE.

Who gave you the name, Little Darling,
I wish that I knew,
Such a tiny, sweet, loveable blossom
I half think that you grew,
In the Garden of old, and believe
You were christened by Eve.

Was she first of all women to find you?
Did she gather and smell,
And carry a cluster to Adam?
If we only could tell
What they said and they did, he and she,
How nice it would be!

Or was it some quaint little maiden
Of France, in old days,
Who spied you and loved you and called you
(Oh, sweetest of praise!)
Caressingly, as to a pet,
By the same Migon-ette?

All Summer you grow in my garden,
All Summer I keep
A bunch of your flowers beside me
Awake or a-leep,
And your breath like a voice seem to say
Loving words all the day.

So, whether in France or in Eden
'Tis all one to me,
Yours is just the best name, Little Darling,
Could possibly be,
And though no one had taught me, I yet
Should say—Migonette.

"Alice" and the Wolves.

Nearly fifteen years ago, when the far West was much more wild and unsettled than it is now, a little party of seventeen men were traveling through the almost unknown Territory of Arizona. They were the remnant of a government exploring party that had originally numbered fifty members; but some had been killed by the Indians, and others had turned back to Santa Fe, dreading to face the unknown dangers of the approaching winter amid the mountains of Arizona.

In this party was one boy—a smooth-faced, brown-haired lad, barely sixteen years of age, who had left his home in New England fired with the ambition of seeing life on the plains, and who had joined the explorers in Kansas. Although effeminate looking, he was a stout-hearted fellow, as merry as the day was long, and a universal favorite with the other members of the party. His appearance was in such contrast to that of the bearded men in whose company he was that it seemed to them almost girlish, and he had—partly on this account, and partly because one of the party declared that the boy looked enough like his sweetheart, Alice Mason, of St. Joe, to be her twin brother—been from the outset called "Alice," to which nickname he had at first made strong objections, but to which he now answered as readily as to his own, which was Charlie Adams.

The little party were now nearly two months out from Santa Fe, the month was November, and the weather in the mountains to which they had penetrated—the Sierra Madre—was growing very cold. At night, when the camp was quiet, great gaunt mountain wolves would come down into the valleys, and steal about as close as they dared, in hopes of finding something to eat; or they would go off to a little distance, and, sitting on their haunches, point their long noses high in the air, and give vent to the most dismal and blood chilling howls. These sounds would be taken up by the coyotes, which were always hanging about near camp, and which would join in with a chorus of quick barks, ending in a prolonged wail, and these sounds would be echoed and re-echoed from the hills and mountains until the night would be full of the most horrible yells and howlings imaginable.

One very cold evening camp was pitched beside a beautiful spring known as Agua Fris, or cold water, that bubbled up from the bottom of a narrow valley filled with great Norway pines, and fringed in by tall mountains. Although there was no snow on the ground in the valley, it had already reached more than half way down the mountain sides, and the wild animals that lived up them had been driven down, so that in the valleys wolves were more plentiful than usual, and they began to howl around the little camp almost before the tents were up.

"Alice" had often wished, as he lay at night shivering under his thin blankets, and listening to the howlings of the wolves, that he had two or three of their thick warm skins to roll himself up in; but there had been too much work to do for the men to devote any time to wolf hunting, and "Alice" had not been allowed to go out alone after them. This evening, however, the wolves were much more noisy than usual that the attention of the men, who sat smoking their pipes about the roaring camp-fire, was attracted to them, and they thought it a good time to put in his plea for some wolf skins. His friend, old George Waite, a giant of a man, who acted as a carpenter and blacksmith to the party, listened patiently to him, and told him that if he could get some arsenic from the doctor he thought they could manage to get hold of some wolf-skins before long. The doctor had in his chest a quantity of arsenic that he used for preserving the skins of rare birds and beasts, of which he was making a collection, and he willingly gave a small package of it to "Alice," though with many cautions as to its use.

Taking the heart and lungs and some other portions of a deer that had been killed that afternoon, old George rubbed over them the arsenic that "Alice" brought him, until half a dozen pieces of meat were thus prepared. Then he made a notch of a long sliver of pine, the end

The Farm.

In this Department we cordially invite questions, answers, and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Contributions should be written legibly and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany each letter.

Conveniences That Pay.

On most farms only so many hogs are butchered annually as are required for home consumption. The bulk of the hog crop is sold on foot either to drovers or shippers. The fact that most of the pork raised in our country is killed and cured at the great packing establishments accounts in part for the fact that farmers—even those who raise the best of hogs—have few if any conveniences for butchering, and are but poorly advised as to best ways and means of cutting up, packing and curing the meat. The consequence is that butchering days are exceedingly disagreeable and disgusting ones to everybody concerned, and dreaded more than any other season on the farm. Now, while this work can never be rendered agreeable a small expenditure of time and money secures facilities that greatly simplify its requisite features and renders the labor comparatively easy. It pays each farmer, whether he has few or many hogs to provide himself with scalding vessels, gambrels, scaffolds, sharp knives etc. As soon as the hogs are sufficiently fattened every preparation should be made to take advantage of the first suitable cold weather for the most onerous of duties. Nothing that can be accomplished before should be left to be done in the hurry and confusion attendant on butchering day.

A barrel or cask is a very poor and insufficient vessel in which to scald a hog. Something less circumscribed is required for good work, to say nothing of the difficulty of keeping a sufficiency of water at anything like the proper temperature in it. A good scalding vessel, within the reach of the average farmer, consists of a box six or seven feet long, 30 inches wide at the top and 24 inches deep with sides somewhat flaring. This should be provided with a sheet-iron bottom, well supported on the under side and set over a stone or brick foundation in which there is a chamber for making sufficient fire to readily heat the water in the vessel above, and by which it can be kept thoroughly heated for the length of time required by any number of hogs. At its rear end should be a pipe or chimney, and the sides may be banked up with earth. On the bottom of the vat must be laid wooden strips or a slatted frame to prevent the hog from coming in direct contact with the iron bottom. When this or a similar vessel is not practicable, a box sunk into the ground, or a hogshead partly let into the ground and slightly inclined, will answer, though difficulty is experienced with such arrangements in keeping the water at the right temperature. With the latter arrangement a stout pole or rail scaffold sloping up from the scalding vessel to a height of three feet will facilitate the operation of lifting and cleaning the carcass. When the scalding vessel first described is employed it will be well to build a strong platform about six feet wide and eight feet long on a level with the top of the vat on one side, from which to lay the hogs and upon which they are to be cleaned after scalding. At the rear end of this the ground should be graded up even with the platform, or a sliding platform built to facilitate getting the hogs on to the main platform after they have been killed. For convenience in lowering the hogs into and out of the scalding water, two or more ropes eight feet or so long are secured to the side of the platform next the water, and resting on these the carcass is lowered or raised with comparative ease by two or three men. The posts or forks should be so set that a strong pole resting on them will be in part over the platform about six feet from the ground, and on this the hogs can be hung and slipped along toward either end out of the way after they have been thoroughly scraped and rinsed down.

Fact and Opinion.

New England Homestead.

Don't plow wet land as it is wet enough to stick to your boots.

If the best ears of corn for seed have not been selected, no time should be lost in doing it. A little care now may save much trouble next Spring.

Corn planting can be done much more rapidly and economically now than later, and it may be worth while to procure a little extra help and push it through.

A farmer who makes no improvement upon his farm each year seems to be quite upsetting day dreams. The farmer who reads and thinks will see many things to change and improve.

A farmer's pursuits are of the most varied character, and he must be a workman of all trades, and a keen business man, as he has a great variety of articles both to sell and to buy.

Does farming pay? We claim that it does, mentally, physically and financially. There is no business in the country in which there is so much room for brain work as there is in farming.

Reduce as far as you can the amount of fencing upon your farm, and put that which is necessary to keep up in good substantial order. Fences at best are dead capital, a great and constantly recurring expense.

A man can raise more corn on 20 acres if it is thoroughly manured, carefully plowed, and kept clean from weeds, than he can on 40 acres with only the same amount of manure and time to give to it that he could give to his 20.

Fractious men usually have fractious cows. If a cow has kind treatment from the time she is a calf up to maturity she will hardly ever be inclined to show any temper, and if she does happen to kick it may be taken for granted that she has a good reason for so doing.

To cure foot rot in sheep, pour spirits of turpentine or liquid blister into the space between the hoofs and rub in with the finger until the bilex canal is freely opened. If any offensive smell emits from the pus as in bad cases, take chloride of zinc, one ounce, water, one quart. Mix, and wash the parts; be sure to take none but dry time; druggists allow it to spoil by contact with the air.

The Stewart farm, which is a part of the A. T. Stewart property on Long Island, near Garden City, contains 2,500 acres of what was supposed to be barren land. It is without fences, but in a high state of cultivation, and is tilled partly by steam, and manured with chemical fertilizers. It is very profitable. This year it produced 20,589 bushels of oats, 5,000 bushels of corn shelled, 5,000 bushels of [illegible], 600 bushels of vegetables [illegible] of vegetables [illegible] 7,000 [illegible] 350 in [illegible]

SENATOR MAHONE

And the Readjusters.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Nov. 24.—The Virginia Bourbons, alarmed at the strength of Mahone, are endeavoring to make some arrangements as to the State debt, so as to prevent a majority of the Readjusters from reorganizing under Mahone. To this end it is proposed that the deficiency now existing shall be made up by the passage of a law imposing an additional tax upon liquor and stamps. The present law prohibits any further tax upon real estate for such a purpose, and the Bourbons appear to think that a scheme which would assess capitalist and luxury might induce the Readjusters to join the Bourbon party. The whole scheme grew out of the determination of the regular Democracy, if possible, to make a compromise before the next State election.

Singular Case of Lockjaw.

CANTON, O., Nov. 24.—Mr. Augustus Wernet, of the firm of H. Wernet & Bros. of this city, died yesterday of lockjaw, caused by spraining his ankle in jumping out of bed hurriedly one week ago to-day. The injury received was so slight Mr. Wernet went about his business as usual, and little attention was paid to it until the following day, when he was attacked with lockjaw, and, though having the best of medical attendance, he grew rapidly worse, suffering terribly until his death. Mr. Wernet was 32 years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

Garfield will Give Grant an Office.

New York, Nov. 24.—A special from Washington to-day says: "A gentleman who has recently returned from a visit to Garfield says that the rivalries within the party which came to the surface at Chicago are not to enter into the next Administration. Appointments, so far as they are political, are to be based on personal fitness and fidelity to the united Republican party. This gentleman thinks that some important offices will be tendered to Gen. Grant."

The Roll of the House.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 26.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee has sent a personal letter to every Republican member elect in the Southern States to see that certificate of election is not exactly like that of the Democratic member. This is to prevent any trouble with the certificate whereby a Republican member might be excluded in making up the roll of the House. Adams, however, thinks precautions as this are unnecessary, and that he will make up the roll with absolute fairness.

[illegible] home to Mary and tell [illegible] has gone and that a 25 [illegible]. Bull's Cough Syrup [illegible]

[illegible] of Boston, [illegible] best Eng[illegible] other [illegible]

have; those which they use in Germany in the simplest kind of cookery. I noticed in coming to this place (Hahnsburg, a mountain town 45 miles from Yokohama) that at some of the inns, instead of tea, they gave us a drink made of pounded wheat. Potatoes, sweet potatoes, eggs, plants, corn, melons, cabbages, onions and turnips are also grown, and other vegetables, the names of which I do not know, and never saw in America. I think all the vegetables known in New York can be cultivated here. Of fruits, we have peaches, plums, oranges, strawberries, pears, and persimmons, also figs."

A Point About Cross-Cut Saws.

Ten years' experience in the use of cross cut saws has proved to me that I have been working under many disadvantages until recently. My wish is for all to know the great advantage of a plan which I pursue. Take a new saw that has never been set, place it between two boards to fit the saw and clamp it that on a bench or vice; take an iron wedge, file one corner to suit the set of the tooth when finished; then take a small hammer, hold the wedge with the left hand, strike the tooth lightly with the hammer until at the right place; then turn the wedge on the opposite side, and on the next tooth, and set it in the same way; now when you reach the third and most important tooth in the saw—leave it perfectly straight; pass on to the fourth tooth, set it as you did the first; turn the wedge, set the fifth the other way; leave the six th tooth straight, and so on till you finish. Now take your file, dress the two teeth as you do the common saw; the third file perfectly straight and square—leaving it about one twentieth part of one inch shorter than the others. Continue in that way until you finish, and you will and that it will cut twice as fast as a saw filed in the old way practiced by most farmers.

Budding the Peach on the Plum.

It may be useful in experimenting with the peach to know that it buds or grafts readily on young stocks of the Miner plum, and that on this stock it always ripens up its wood better in the Fall than on its own roots. If buds are put in Miner stocks when the bark begins to peel nicely in the Spring, they will make a strong Spring growth the same season. It is best in Spring budding to shove the bud upwards, with cross cut at the base of the slit in the bark. The scions from which the buds are taken should be cut early, and kept so as not to dry, nor yet become started before time of using. Instead of cutting off the top, above where the bud is inserted, it is best to bend it over and tie it in the form of a bow to the trunk at a point below the bud. This prevents injury to the stock by cutting back at this season of the year and the bud is more certain to do well, as it receives less of the sap flow from the roots, and a supply of cell forming material from the retained foliage.—Prof. BUDD, Iowa Agricultural College.

Importing Large Horses.

While the fast horse mania has had full swing for the past 20 years or more, the large, strong and slow horses have not been lost sight of among men who have something to do besides taking drives for pleasure over good roads in parks or on race tracks. Within the past 10 years hundreds of the French Percheron horses have been brought to this country, and not a few of the Clydesdales from England. These horses are large animals of immense strength, and especially adapted for heavy work, and not for speed. The farmers of the Western States are apparently taking the greatest interest in the Percherons, and importing them in considerable numbers, which we take to be an indication that there is to be more deep plowing on the farm and fewer trials of the speed of horses on the road in the future than in the past. Plowing matches are fully as useful as horse racing at fairs or elsewhere.

THE REPUBLICAN SENATE

Not a Fair Deal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—In Republican circles to-day, there is quite a happy feeling on the subject of party control in the Senate after the 4th of next month. Heretofore the Republican papers have reared mainly on the doubts which shroud the attitude of Gen Mahone, but from the expressions to-day it is shown that the Republicans consider that they have another string to their bow. It is stated that a case will be made up against Mr. Fair, of Nevada, and objection raised for his admission on the ground of notorious bribery in the election of members of the Legislature. It is claimed that there has been no concealment of the fact that large sums of money were spent in the interest of Mr. Fair to secure the election of members of the Legislature favorable to his election, and that names, dates and amounts can and will be given. It is quite true that there has been much talk about the use of money and other improper influences in controlling the Senatorial contest in Nevada.

THE BUREAUS.

Reports and Recommendations From the Gentlemen in Charge.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 21.—The annual report of the Indian Bureau for 1880 has been completed. It exhibits a continued steady advancement toward civilization on the part of nearly all the Indian tribes and a very remarkable progress in many instances, especially among the Ogallalla's and Bruls Sioux in Dakota, and the Pacific coast Indians collected in the Yakams agency. The demands upon the bureau by Indians at a large majority of the agencies for implements to enable them to perform manual labor are far beyond the means at the disposition of the department for that purpose.

The desire of the Indians to labor is steadily growing and a large majority are willing and anxious to engage in civilized pursuits, and the improvement in putting in and caring for crops raised shows the efforts of the past few years are gradually bringing them to a self-supporting condition. The number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of Alaska, is reported to be 355,938, all of whom, except about 18,000, are more or less under direct control of the agencies of the Government. The civilized Indians now in the Indian Territory number 60,560, of which 17,750 are uncivilized. There are in round numbers 32,000 Indians in Dakota and 23,000 in Montana. 23,000 in New Mexico, 17,000 in Arizona, and 14,000 in Washington Territory. It appears there are upwards of 5,000 Indians in New York State and more than 10,000 in the State of Michigan. The following table shows the substantial results of the Indian labor during the year by Indians, exclusive of five civilized tribes of the Indian territories in 1880: Number of acres broken by Indians, 27,283; number of acres cultivated, 170,847; number of bushels of wheat raised, 115,777; number of bushels of corn raised, 6,694,300; number of bushels of oats and barley raised, 222,839; number of bushels of vegetable raised, 376,145; number of tons of hay cut, 56,577; number of cattle owned, 78,812; number of sheep owned, 864,137.

By the five civilized tribes the number of acres cultivated, 314,398; number of bushels of wheat raised, 336,423; number of bushels of corn raised, 2,345,042, number of bushels of oats and barley raised, 123,558; number of bushels of vegetables raised, 595,000; number of bales of cotton raised, 16,890; number of tons of hay cut, 145,000; number of cattle owned, 17,904; number of swine owned, 100,202. During the year 60 boarding and 110 day schools have been in operation among the different Indian tribes (exclusive of the five civilized tribes in the Indian territory,) which have been attended by over 7,000 children, and taught by 316 teachers. The educational work of the bureau could have been enlarged to a much greater extent, but for the inadequate appropriations made by Congress for the support of the schools. There are 50,000 Indians at 17 agencies who have no treaty school funds whatever, and educational facilities must depend entirely on general appropriations for education. Among those tribes there are at least 7,000 children of school age.

Reports from the schools in various reservations are full of encouragement, showing increased and more regular attendance of the pupils and a growing interest in education on the part of parents.

In compliance with appeals from neglected Agencies, the Bureau has made arrangements for erecting 11 boarding-school buildings the coming season, and for the establishment of 13 new boarding schools. These will be the first schools of any kind ever provided for the 8,000 San Carlos Apaches and Western Shoshones, and the first schools opened for 25,000 Indians at nine other agencies where small, irregularly attended day schools have met with indifferent success, and made little impression on the tribes among whom they were located. The condition of the Poncas in the Indian Territory continues to be prosperous. They have now 79 houses, and since the first of January last over 70 families have moved into houses. Meddlesome persons are still endeavoring to induce the Poncas to abandon their present location and return to Dakota; but the leading men of the tribe have frequently assured the agent that they are satisfied and do not desire to return.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The annual report of the Secretary of War gives a general review of the various subordinate reports, calls attention to their several recommendations and details at length the operations of the department during the year. Upon the subject of expenditures, appropriations and estimates the Secretary says: "The expenditures for all affairs under control of this department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1880, were $39,924,773. Congress appropriated for the service in the current fiscal year $41,993,636. The estimates for the service in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, are $43,627,055. Estimates in that year originally submitted to me for $62,429,770, but on revision of the same omissions or reductions were made as follows: In the civil establishment, $13,885; in the military establishment, $550,000; public works, $18,514,129 and in miscellaneous class $25,000, making the total of revisory reductions $18,802,714. Some increase in the amounts of estimates for the year 1882 over the amounts appropriated for the year 1881, appears in the civil establishment, the military establishment and miscellaneous items. For public works I have reduced the estimates to accord with what I understand to be the amount required for absolute necessities of the service, in order to prevent waste of property and damage to commercial interests. Beyond such necessities it is submitted the wisdom of Congress, may perceive that as valuable improvements surround the really of the government, and as the commerce of the country advances in growth and prosperity, so should the appropriations to cover expenses be apportioned.

The Mississippi River Commission, operating in accordance with an act approved June 28, 1879, submitted a report which was duly transmitted to Congress last March, and was published by order of the House of Representatives. That report exhibited for the first time the estimates of appropriation required for works of improvement therein described amounting to $5,123,000, and it awaited further consideration when the session ceased. The Commission has communicated to me its desire to renew those estimates, and the communication will be transmitted to Congress as a matter of special importance, not included, however, in the annual estimates and expenditures for the service of this department.

In regard to the south pass of the Mississippi river, the Secretary says: The permanency of this important work seems to be assured from the fact that there has been no failure whatever in the maintenance of the maximum channel during the six months ending Aug. 7th last. This improvement has opened through the sands and shoals a broad, deep highway to the ocean, and is one upon the permanent success of which people abroad and at home, especially among the communities of the Mississippi valley, whose commercial exchanges float in an unobstructed channel safely to and from the sea. Secretary Ramsey concurs in the recommendation of Gen. Sherman that Congress be asked to give 25,000 enlisted men, specifically to the troops of the army, and favors the abandonment of many small posts and the concentration of larger forces at strategic points. The absence of a large number of officers from their regiments is alluded to and action recommended looking to the relief of the service in this respect.

Sec. Ramsey indorses the recommendations of the Adjutant General in relation to placing uniformed State militia upon the same footing in respect to its rules and forms, as the regular forces, and calls attention to the necessity of providing by legislation for the organization, arming and disciplining of the militia. The Secretary says: From personal inspection of many fortifications [illegible]rred to by the Chief of Engineers I [illegible]able to emphasize his recommenda-

tions, and beg to state [illegible] plete and defenceless co[illegible] itable to the country.

History of all other nations and the experience of our own, the United States will, notwithstanding our traditional pacific policy, find itself sooner or later at war with a maritime power. When that war comes it will come suddenly. There will be no time after its declaration to construct defences, either field or floating. Other Nations have been for some years and are now constructing fast war steamers of enormous size, encased in iron armour up to two feet in thickness and armed with rifled guns weighing up to 100 tons, carrying shot of tons weight, fired with little short of a quarter of a ton of powder. It is feared that the country does not appreciate the fact that after a declaration of war, a few days or even hours, might bring these great engines of destruction to our coasts. It may be to New York, or Boston, or Portland, or Baltimore, or New Orleans, or San Francisco, or to any point the enemy select. No one can estimate the damage which may follow.

The works of river and harbor improvements and examinations and surveys provided for by the act of March 3d, 1879, and previous acts were carried on during the fiscal year with satisfactory progress. The amount available, therefore, July 1, 1879, was $10,772,176. The amount expended to June 30 h, 1880, was $6,174,221, leaving an available balance of $4,597,955 to be expended during the present fiscal year, to which is to be added appropriations by the River and Harbor act of June 14, 1880, amounting to $8,951,500. The act of June 14, 1880, makes provision for 343 works of improvement in sums varying from $500 to $30,000, and for surveys and examinations with a view to the improvement of 144 localities.

In relation to the Whitaker case, the Secretary says: "I have refrained from comments upon the unfortunate agitation which flowed from the alleged assault upon a colored cadet of West Point Academy, in April last, for the reason that in some of its legal aspects the subject is still under consideration."

In conclusion, Secretary Ramsey recommends that provisions be made by law for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War.

MAIL MATTERS.

Annual Report From the Department.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—The annual report of the Postmaster General is made public. It begins with a remark by Mr. Maynard that as he took charge of the Department only on the 25th of August last he speaks of it historically, and as he finds it, with little reference to his own administration, which did not commence until after the expiration of the fiscal year, with whose transactions the present report is chiefly concerned. The report presents a large amount of statistical information concerning the operations of the Department which has already been published in abstracts of reports of his subordinate officers. Attention is invited to the statement of Assistant Postmaster General Brady respecting the star service transportation and last year's deficiency as worthy of careful consideration. To have restricted the postal service to the meagre appropriation of 1879 would have rendered it entirely inadequate to the wants of the people. He further says he has carefully reviewed the estimates submitted by Gen Brady for the next fiscal year's mail transportation in all its branches and approves all of them as being in accordance with the probable requirements of the service. An appropriation is recommended for continuance of special mail facilities on railroads, such as extra trains with mails only and acceleration of the regular trains carring mails etc., which the people have enjoyed for several years past.

The money order system continues to grow in popular favor. The Superintendent of the money order system suggests a plan for reduction of fees which seems to me entirely feasible and which is commended to the attention of Congress. Briefly stated, his plan is to reduce the fee for money orders not exceeding five dollars to five cents, and to extend the max mum limit of an order from $50 to $100, so that the increased commissions may offset the loss resulting from the reduced fee for small orders. The foreign money order business and operations of the carrier system are reported in a highly satisfactory condition. Mr. Maynard recommends such a modification of the provisions of the act of March 3d, 1879, as will authorize the adoption by the Secretary of the Treasury and Postmaster General of regulations providing for delivery of mail to addresses at offices of destination in the United States, subject to payment of custom duties thereon, of any packet of dutiable mail matter received in the mail from foreign countries.

The Postmaster General suggests the establishment of a postal savings system, and also of postal telegraphs in this country.

Mr. Maynard renews the recommendation of Postmaster Key that newspapers containing lottery advertisements be deprived of the privileges of the mails.

RUNNING THE GOVERNMENT.

The Money It Will Take.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24.—The book of estimates containing the amount of appropriations required for the public service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, has been completed. The total amount appropriated for legislative expenses is $3,038,643; the amount appropriated for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881, is $2,971,897. Estimated for the executive proper, $93,968, against $97,464 appropriated last year. Following are the estimates for the several executive departments during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, and appropriations made therefor for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1881:

Departments.	1882	1881
State	103,440 00	159,940 00
Treasury	9,353,334 23	8,716,240 00
War	1,857,930 00	1,224,860 00
Navy	165,420 00	173,160 00
Interior	2,335,204 00	2,015,954 00
Postoffice	697,742 00	601,480 00
Agriculture	33,120 00	244,340 00
Justice	137,420 00	125,180 00

The total amount estimated for all the Executive departments aggregates $14,586,404 23 for 1882, the appropriations made for the same in 1881 were $13,408,608 50.

THE BOY WAS TOO YOUNG

So His Mother Wants the Marriage Annulled.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—It is the boy who has been imposed on this time. The allegations in the complaint of Mrs. Barnes, of Brooklyn, are that her son James, not yet 17 years old, has been pull-dozed into a marriage with Miss Susan White, aged 22, and she asks for an annullment of the nuptials. The White girl's mother seems to have been privy to the scheme, for she was a witness, while the boy's mother was kept in ignorance of the wedding. When Mrs. Barnes found it out she forbid her son to leave the house until an effort could be made to break the marriage on account of him not being of age. And since that time she says that he has been under lock and key. The young man will have money when of age, and the women are accused of having designs on it.

Feeble Ladies.

Those languid, tiresome sensations, causing you to feel scarcely able to be on your feet; that constant drain that is taking from your system all its elasticity; driving the bloom from your cheeks; that continual strain upon your vital forces, rendering you irritable and fretful, can easily be removed by the use of that marvelous remedy, Hop Bitters. Irregularities and obstructions of your system are relieved at once, while the special cause of periodical pain is permanently removed. Will you heed this?—*Cincinnati Saturday Night.*

A Foul-mouthed Woman

is even worse than a foul-mouthed man. But no one need be foul-mouthed if they will only use Sozodont and rub it in well. Don't spare the brush and spoil the mouth, as some parents do with their children when they withhold the rod.

GROSS CARELESSNESS

May Give Indiana One Hancock Elector.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26—By reason of the stupidity of some of the election officers in the votes cast for Benjamin F. Parker as elector on the Republican ticket several counties in the State were returned for Thomas W. Bennett, who was a candidate. The tickets of the whole State were printed by the State Central Committee and were correct, but the poll books and tally sheets which were under the law provided by the local authorities, contained by mistake the name of Bennett who had declined, and for whom Parker had been substituted. The attention of the election officers and local committees in every county in the State was called to the change, and every precaution was taken to see that the proper corrections were made in the tally sheets and poll books, and it is only by the grossest carelessness of the election officers that the votes that were cast for Benjamin S. Parker should be returned for Thomas W. Bennett. The error affects several thousand votes, and under certain circumstances may lead to a certificate being given to one of the Hancock electors, who has received a larger vote on the face of the returns than that counted for Parker Gov Gray, when interviewed on the subject to-day, said, there was no desire to take advantage of a technicality as one elector from Indiana would be of no possible advantage to the Democrats, but he knew of no legal method of correcting the returns. If it should appear that the mistake was made by the clerks of the election boards in crediting the votes for Parker to Bennett on the tally sheets, but if the error was on the part of the County clerks he thought it might be corrected, because those officials were still in existence, while the election board having passed out of existence, could not be reorganized to correct any error that they had made. As in seven Counties the total Republican vote is returned for Bennett, it is probable that the view of the case adopted by the Governor may furnish a solution to the difficulty. The official vote shows that Bennet received 1,515 votes in Wells County, 1,659 in Perry, 2,113 in Floyd, 1,065 in Union, 2,575 in Bartholomew, 1,486 in Owen, 2,539 in Putnam, making 14,274 for Bennett.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC.

A Syndicate to take Forty Millions Worth of Bonds.

NEW YORK, Nov. 24.—A Graphic special from Philadelphia says Charles B. Wright one of the Directors of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, who returned from New York late Saturday has been interviewed by a Times reporter. Speaking of the negotiations closed Friday night between the company, and a syndicate of American and European bankers under which the syndicate is to furnish $40,000,000 for the completion of the road, Wright said the names of the bankers composing the syndicate would be published from the Company's office in New York in a few days. In the meantime he did not feel authorized to give their names. He said, however, they were of the very highest standing; but there were no better names in America or Europe, and it is understood the leading members of the Syndicate are Drexel, Morgan & Co. August Belmont & Co., Winslow, Lanier & Co., and J. W. Seligman, of New York, and Morton, Rose & Co., London. Wright said that it would be improper just at present to give the exact terms of the agreement, but he would say the syndicate were to take the bonds of the company on the ratio ranging between 90 and 100 per cent. One of the directors of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co. had told him that the arrangement just made was as favorable for the company as that under which the Baltimore & Ohio Company disposed of its first bonds. Wright said the whole length of the road will be completed within three years. Today rails are laid within 30 miles of the Yellowstone. The grade is completed to the Yellowstone, and rails will be laid during the present month. The graders are now working up the Yellowstone, and during the Winter the road will be completed to Miles City (Ft. Keogh). There is only about 800 miles of road remaining to be built. About 300 of this will be constructed during the coming year. We shall soon ship rails around the Horn, to be laid on the western end of the road at the same time we are pushing work in Montana. We shall reach Bozeman or Helena during the year. From Walla Walla to Puget Sound there is about 200 miles of road to be built. The other 600 miles is the distance across Montana. Within the last 10 days the Company has bought 300 miles of steel rails, which will be laid during the coming year."

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

An American Vessel Fired at by a Chilian Cruiser.

PANAMA, Nov. 15.—The Star and Herald says: The American Schooner "Mary E. Hall," Capt. Nash, bound for David with a general cargo, was stopped by the Chilian steamer "Amazonas." This schooner is a small coaster of 25 tons and it is rather ridiculous to suppose she could have had arms on board for the Peruvian port. Two blank shots were fired from the "Amazonas" on the night of the 8th, when the "Amazonas" signaled the schooner, as a signal for Capt. Nash to heave to, which he evidently did not understand, and continued on his course. It is said also that he apparently bore away towards Otaque Island and gave the people on the Amazonas the idea that he was trying to escape. This aroused suspicion and two shells were fired at the schooner which was then hove to. The cargo examined and found to be general merchandize destined for David in the department of Chiriqui. The firing of projectiles, naturally occasioned considerable alarm among the people on board the schooner, the Captain of which had his children with him. The Chilian commander, we are informed, on learning the nationality and character of the vessel, sent an apology to the Captain for the detention and the alarm he had caused his family.

THE LAST OF EARTH.

Burial of the Late Gov. Williams.

VINCENNES, Ind., Nov. 24—The remains of Gov. Williams were taken by special train to Wheatland. The pall bearers were Hon. Thos. R. Cobb, W. J. Williams, W. B. Robinson, of Vincennes, Col. S. H. Taylor of Washington, Robert Mitchell, Gibson Co., and Robert Wallace, Wheatland. At Wheatland a procession was formed and the remains taken to the Methodist Church, where eulogies were pronounced by Judge N. F. Mallot, R. P. Hanes and Col. S. H. Taylor. The procession then formed again and the body was taken to the old homestead, seven miles from Wheatland, where it was buried yesterday, the sermon being delivered by the pastor of the Methodist Church at Wheatland.

AN INSANE FIEND

Sets Fire to the St. Peter Asylum.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 24.—A special to the Pioneer Press from St. Peter says Ben. Hasselman, an inmate of the asylum, arrested yesterday on suspicion of having fired the building, made confession to-day that he had committed the deed. He says he was badly treated and tried to burn the building for revenge. He says he wishes the all had been burned. He placed a can of naptha in the female ward, but it did not ignite when he tried to kindle it. He was considered a mild case, and allowed the run of the building.

The Reason Why.

The tonic effect of Kidney-Wort is produced by its cleansing and purifying action on the blood. Where there is a gravel deposit in the urine, or milky, ropy urine, disordered kidneys, it always cures.—*Leader.*

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STORM AND DISASTER

All Over the Country.

DALLAS, TEX., Nov. 24.—Sleet storm here to-day.

THE LACHINE CANAL.

MONTREAL, Nov. 24.—The Lachine Canal is fully over, and navigation is closed.

THE CONNECTICUT RIVER.

HARTFORD, Nov. 25.—Navigation of the Connecticut river closed to-day by ice.

WEATHER MODERATING IN NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Nov. 24.—Advices from various points along the canals state the blockade continues, but the present outlook is favorable. The weather is moderating slightly.

TROUBLE IN THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, Nov. 24.—It is now pretty certain that the vessels ashore on the river as well as those remaining in port will be all frozen in. The result of the sudden and unprecedented early severe frosts here are almost sure to be the destruction of property to the extent of several hundreds of thousands of dollars. Some of the great light ships and a large number of buoys in the lower St. Lawrence will be lost.

CAUGHT IN ST. CLAIR RIVER.

DETROIT, Nov. 24.—The continued cold weather has finally closed Lake St. Clair. No water in sight. The sudden freeze of the ice embargo has caught a large fleet of loaded vessels throughout the chain of lakes. There are 74 vessels bound from Buffalo to Chicago frozen up at different points in Lake Erie; 28 vessels from Chicago for Buffalo are in St. Clair River or on Lake Huron and 21 laden vessels from Ecanaba bound for Lake Erie ports. The prospects for any of these vessels getting to their destination are slim enough.

ON THE HUDSON.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Nov. 24.—The river is closed from Albany to Hudson. Two tugs with 40 canal boats and barges in tow, passed here going south at 10 A. M., being the last tow from Albany. Navigation to Albany may be considered closed for the season unless an unexpected thaw comes.

A BLASTED BRITISHER,

Unmindful of Favors, Abuses the American Navy, the Officer and the American Flag.

NORFOLK, Va., Nov. 24.—The officers of the Navy Yard are excited and indignant at the action of the Captain of the British steamer "Sandringham," wrecked off Cape Henry beach a few weeks ago. The Secretary of the Navy gave permission for her to be repaired in the dry dock at the Navy Yard and the dock was prepared to received her, notwithstanding it was needed for one of the vessels belonging to the Navy. Yesterday afternoon the "Sandringham" was placed in the dock when without cause, the Captain of the "Sandringham" launched the bitterest abuse upon the American Navy, its officers and the flag. These facts were reported to the Commandant of the yard in writing and Commodore Hull has promptly ordered the vessel to be taken from the yard at once. The "Sandringham" is still afloat in the dock. Commodore Hughes having ordered that no more work be done on her till instructions are received from the Secretary of the Navy.

TO THEIR FINAL RESTING PLACE.

Gov. Williams' Remains Taken from Indianapolis to Vincennes.

INDIANAPOLIS Nov. 24—The special train bearing the remains of Gov. Williams to Vincennes had a baggage car, two passenger coaches and a Directors' car. The remains were escorted from the Washington Club House by a detachment of police, a squadron of light infantry, the Jefferson Club and a concourse of citizens preceded by a band.

About 235 persons accompanied the train to Vincennes, including the escort guards of Light Infantry and Jefferson clubs, the pall bearers, with the exception of ex Gov. Hendricks who was too unwell to go, Gov. Callum, Hitt, and four other State officers, Gov. Luke P. Blackburn of Kentucky, Col. Milton Barnes, Secretary of State of Ohio, Gov. Gray, Sen. McDonald, the State officers, the Governors staff, representatives of the Federal, County and City officers. Capt. Myers of Jeffersonville Barracks, in charge of the flag decorations for the City of Vincennes, representatives of Cincinnati and Indianapolis papers, Father Bessmies, and a large number of citizens. The cars were heavily draped.

A WORTHY SCHEME

For Bettering the Condition of Southern Negros.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—Professor N. M. Mitchell of Alabama is in town seeking money for the Colored Manual Labor Association, whose purpose is to encourage education and industry among the colored people of the South. A bill to incorporate a Manual Labor School for representative colored children in the South was presented in the House in January 1879, and in March last it was introduced in the Senate. The Committees on Education of the two houses have it under consideration. Rev. Highland Garnet, when asked why the bill to incorporate Prof. Mitchell's institution hung fire in the Committee in Washington City, replied: "It's the way in that City. The only wonder is that anything ever gets through Congress. These men promise you all things, and they keep as many of their promises as they please."

INSURANCE FRAUDS

Showing Up In Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA Nov. 28.—An investigation of "crookedness" among some agents and others of the Co operative Life Insurance Companies in Pennsylvania is going on. Thus far the probing process has developed that 15 risks have been issued in the last six months on people upwards of 80 years old. Many of them were in dying condition and have died since the insurance was effected, while others are now at death's doors. The aggregate amount of these risks foot up about $100,000. In many cases men have been found with thousands of dollars insurance on their lives without having the slightest intimation of the fact. The manner in which these insurances have been effected are said to have been through the treachery of the agents, assisted by unscrupulous physicians certifying to the health of the person whom they never examined.

PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

Fell Through.

NEW YORK, Nov. 26.—The Peruvian Legation was informed to-day via Panama, that after the delegates from Peru, Bolivia and Chili had met to discuss the terms of peace through the mediation of the United States, Chili demanded the concession of a large portion of territ

News of the Week.

TELEGRAPHIC CONDENSATIONS.

Memphis got a rain for Thanksgiving.

The epizootic is raking in the horses of Wheeling, W. Va.

A Hebrew union college has been instituted in Cincinnati.

A glass manufactory is to be established soon in Little Rock.

Gen. Scofield is announced as likely to take a year's leave of absence.

In Hood County, Texas, at the last election Garfield did not get a single vote.

The "Basse" and "Alberia" brought $749 466 gold, and the "Silesia" brought $450 000.

The Missouri State Immigration Society has been organized. Its name indicates its object.

Solomon Schenck of Delaware, Ohio, was found dead in his bed. He was about 70 years old.

One thousand men at Albany, N. Y., have been thrown out of work on account of low water.

The bull on imports for July, August, September and October were $13,000,000 more than the exports.

E. W. Farr, of Littleton, N. Y., Congressman elect from that district, is dangerously ill of pneumonia.

The heathen Chinese who have established opium dens in New Orleans are being vigorously prosecuted.

The movement to consolidate all the Atlantic cables with a view to putting up rates is not likely to succeed.

Pres. Hayes invited to his Thanksgiving dinner all clerks employed in the White House, with their families.

Cornelius J. Vanderbilt's new house at Hartford, Conn., will be finished in a few weeks. It will cost $100,000.

The Furs Valley House, of Bradford, Pa., was burned to the ground early on Tuesday morning. The guests escaped.

Estella Anna Lewis, the poetess, who died in London, was a native of Baltimore, and a friend of Edgar Allan Poe.

At Alma, Colorado, Thursday, J. F. Dunn was killed by a snow slide which carried him 3,000 feet down the mountain side.

This week's purchases of silver bullion for the Philadelphia, New Orleans and San Francisco mints amounted to 268,000 ounces.

A dispatch from Teheran says it is reported that Abdullah, a Kurdish Chief, with part of his men has crossed into Turkey.

Melinda Mason lunges in a Galveston jail because she aided prisoners to escape by bringing them key hole saws and a file.

A Fairmount, Ill., young lady threw herself in front of a railroad train, because her love was not returned, and was killed.

Mrs. Athey, the Canal Dover murderess, has pleaded not guilty in spite of her confession. She was indicted in the first degree.

It is understood that the withdrawal of 12 500 000 francs from the Bank of France for shipment to America, has been arranged.

The "season" at Jacksonville, Fla., lasts from the middle of November to the middle of May. There were 60,000 visitors last Winter.

A brother and sister have become husband and wife, at Youngstown, O. Learning that they were to be prosecuted, they have fled together.

Gold bullion to the amount of $2,000,000 is on its way to this country from across the water. It was shipped the latter part of last week.

Maxwell's steam saw mill and marble works at East Canaan, Conn., with machinery that cost over $50,000, burned. Loss total; no insurance.

There is a domestic cat at Hartford, Conn., which weighs 27½ pounds, and its owners assert that it is the largest animal of the kind in the world.

Some cigars 52 years old, which have lain most of the time in a garret, forgotten, have been brought to light in Rochester. They were almost tasteless.

The Ohio Editorial Association will take a trip to Washington and the East in the middle of January, on invitation of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.

Mr. Perry Watson and Mr. William Calcote, of Lincoln Parish, Louisiana, each lost one of their children recently by being accidently burned to death.

Mrs. Catherine Greeney, of New Orleans, was bitten by a black setter dog in August, and she died yesterday of hydrophobia. She was 72 years old.

About five hundred men were thrown out of employment Saturday at St. Louis by the closing of the St. Louis Beef Canning Company for the Winter.

It has been discovered that there are no laws in the District of Columbia for the punishment of seduction or adultery, or to compel the support of illegitimate children.

The late freeze has done considerable damage throughout the sugar plantations in the vicinity of Opelousas, La., but as yet no estimate can be made as to what the loss will be.

The Austrian Chambers of Commerce have ordered what they intend to be the finest table service of glassware produced in Bohemia, as a wedding present for Prince Rodolph.

James Christopher, of Forest City, Ark., recently went to the house of a colored woman, and, in attempting to force his way in, was killed by her. She was this charged on the ground of self defense.

Lewis Rockwell was supported by his relatives at Honesdale, Pa., until he was 100 years old; and then, deeming his longevity unreasonable, they turned him out to the poormaster. He is now 102.

The snow in England in October puzzled the sparrows. They skimmed over the whitened ground repeatedly, evidently in search of worms. The next day these happy bipeds had all left for the sunny south.

The statue of Gen. Daniel Morgan the hero of Cowpens, is to be cast in bronze at Philadelphia next month. The statute will surmount a granite column 16 feet high at Spartanburg, S. C. It will be unveiled April 15.

In Norwich, Conn., last evening, while Thomas Kelly and wife were returning home, James Goode quarrelled with Kelly, and the woman attempting to shield her husband, was fatally stabbed. Goode was mortally wounded.

An eloping couple on a railroad train in Pennsylvania were accosted by a man professing to be a Justice of the Peace, who offered to marry them on the spot for $5. They employed him to save time, and a week afterward discovered that he was a fraud.

The Earl of Rose, one of whose agents, "Boycott"—is under wise, owns 40,367 acres in Donegal, Fermanagh, Mayo and Wicklow, whose rental is $200 000. What is known in Ireland as the "government" rental places the rental at $119,000 per annum.

The Argentine Legation in London deny there is any foundation for the warlike rumors in regard to the Argentine Republic and Chili. A dispatch from Constantinople says the Albanians are disposing Montenegrin and Turkish Commissioners have met.

The number of Coroner's inquests held in England and Wales in 1879 was 97,053. Their total cost was $480,000. Verdicts of willful murder were returned in 1,357 cases; 18 of the victims were women. The suicides were 1 941; 480 of them women. In 9 776 cases the jury found the cause of death undetermined.

The French steamer "Oracle Joseph" was run down near Lejhorn a night or two since, with nearly 300 persons on board, only 50 were saved and 250 found watery graves. There is much anxiety at the English and American legations in Italy over the possibility of a large number of American or English having been among the lost. Another report says the majority of the passengers were emigrants for South America.

Two hundred marines go to Ireland this week.

Nine ocean steamers are still overdue at the port of New York.

Congressman Evarts W. Farr died at Littleton, N. H., to-day of pneumonia, aged 40.

The Superintendent of Public Works at Albany says there seems little chance at present of moving the boats on the canals.

Rochefort invites signatures for a application to the municipality for a site for a monument to the Communists killed in 1871.

George I. Baker & Co.'s steam gin, at Dyersburg, Tenn., burned Saturday, destroying a large lot of seed cotton. Loss, $15 000; insured.

A colored woman 120 years of age died at Bronson, G., yesterday, and at Logansport, Ind., an Irish woman also died yesterday who was 112 years old.

Mrs. Chapin, of Charleston, S. C., presented a petition to the City Council of Charleston, Tuesday night, against liquor licenses. It was signed by 5 000 signers.

C. A Peyton, a negro of Memphis, was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the penitentiary, Wednesday, for marrying Lavinia Washington, a white woman.

At a negro wake in New Orleans, Tuesday night, Willis Pugh and Joseph Hilyard, negroes, quarreled, fired their pistols and drove away the mourners. They were arrested.

At East Stoughton, Mass., Sunday, Mrs. Littlefield poisoned her husband and son. The latter died, and Monday morning she shotherself dead. Insanity was the cause of the tragedy.

The guard at Oakland Cemetery, Richmond, Va., had a tussel with several ghouls who were trying to rob graves there recently. Several pistol shots were fired, but none took effect.

A coal oil war is raging in Little Rock, Ark. The merchants took the matter into the Police Court Tuesday, and a vigorous fight is probable. It is the usual story of a monopoly.

Ex-State Senator John T. Brady married Tuesday, at Houston, Texas, Miss Lizzie Sherman, daughter of Gen. Sidney Sherman, who commanded a division of Texas forces at the famous battle of San Jacinto, and shared the honors of Gen. Sam Houston at that victory.

On Tuesday a letter was returned from the dead letter office to the Postmaster of New Orleans which had gone to England via New York, returned to America via Boston, forwarded from there to the dead letter office and returned to New Orleans, with nearly $70,000 of drafts in it.

The Interior Department is informed of the death of Benj R. Roberts, which occurred at Sandy Springs, Md., yesterday, from pneumonia. He was the representative of the Society of Friends, on the Board of Indian Commissioners and visited this city last week in connection with the work of the Commission.

There are at present at Key West, Fla., a male and female manatee, or sea cow, the finest specimens ever captured. They were taken by means of huge nets, constructed specially for the purpose, which were spread in one of the small rivers emptying into the Gulf upon the coast of Florida.

De Lesseps says: "I have greater confidence in the Panama Canal than I had in the Suez Canal. The Atlantic and Pacific breezes would make it the health iest region in the world. There are already excavators made which will excavate 300 cubic metres an hour. Everything necessary, is ready to start the work. The co operation of England alone will make the canal a fact."

The Admiralty have a telegram confirming the report of the murder of the commander and six of the crew of Her Majesty's schooner "Sandfly," at Samoan Islands, in the South Pacific. The party was attacked while some of them were bathing. A party from the schooner, under the sub Lieutenant landed, recovered the bodies and destroyed the village, losing one seaman killed and one wounded. The Commodore on the South Pacific station will dispatch another man-of-war to the Islands.

THE SCHEME STILL WORKS

And the Ex-Presidents Will be Taken Care of.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—A Washington special to the World says: "A rumor comes here from New York that the project inaugurated by the New York Times newspaper to provide a fund of $250 000 on which to pension ex-Presidents has been conducted for the last week with privacy and success. Considerably over half the money has now been secured, and the remainder will probably be raised during the week. Four men furnished half of the entire amount—John M. Forbes, of Boston, for himself and friends, heading the list with $50 000; Jay Gould, William H. Vanderbilt, John W. Mackey, the California Bonanza King, each putting down $25 000; ex-Gov. E. D. Morgan, Congressman J. P. Morton, W. B. Dinsmore, President of the Adams Express Company and Republican Elector in the State of New York, Wm B Astor, John Hoey, of the Adams Express Company, and several others have put down for $5 000 each. This fund will be managed by the contributors, who, in its investment and disbursement, will vote in proportion to their contributions."

ST. LOUIS.

A Cashier Wanted—New Railway.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 30—Benton Jones, cashier in the United States Quartermaster's office in this city disappeared about a week ago and has not since been heard of. His accounts are said to be somewhat awry and his possible guilt is suspected.

E. O. Lamphere, of Calcasy, was elected General Manager of the Dallas, Texas & Mexican Railroad, at Dallas yesterday. The citizens of Dallas subscribed $50,000. Fifty miles of the road out west of Dallas have been located and the construction will be commenced at once.

A LITTLE GRAIN CORNER.

The corner in November corn which has been in process of settlement for the past week, finally closed to-day. About 2,000 000 bushels were involved in the deal, which was managed by the house of Ronton, Earthalow & Co. The profits accruing are said to be about $125 000. Settlements were mostly made at 44 to 45 cents, about two cents higher than any Western market.

The river is about stationary, with very little running ice. Weather cloudy and milder. Underwriters announce they will take risks on southern bound boats, provided they are not loaded to draw over six feet of water.

A TEN STRIKE.

Train Robbers Arrested.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Nov. 30—Two men, Talby and Ross, were arrested at Independence, Mo., 12 miles from this City, last night, charged with complicity in the Colorado train robbery, which occurred in October, 1879, by which the Chicago & Alton Railway Company was a heavy loser. They were spotted through a confession made by the most desperate man who has been in jail here awaiting trial for several months, and who pleaded guilty in the criminal court yesterday. Bushman gave full account of the robbery and the names of those implicated with it, and it is thought all will be apprehended.

A DRUNKEN BRUTE

Shoots His Wife.

FARMLAND, Ind., Nov 30—Last night Wm. Burns, who had been drinking all day and quarreling with everyone he met and especially his family, took up a double barrelled shot gun and while his wife was sitting with her babe in her arms, shot her through the head, killing her instantly. He was arrested and taken to Winchester. He claims that the shot was an accident. He says he shooting her once before with the same weapon, while drunk.

A PROCLAMATION

By Pres Hayes.

WASHINGTON, Nov 30—The following proclamation has been issued by the President:

WHEREAS, Satisfactory evidence has been given to me by His Highness, the Emperor of China, that no discriminating duties of tonnage or imports are imposed or levied on the imports of that Nation upon vessels wholly belonging to citizens of the United States, or upon products, manufactures or merchandise imported in the same; therefore,

I, Rutherford B. Hayes, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the authority in me vested by law, do hereby declare and proclaim that foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are, and shall be suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels imported thereon into the United States from China or from any other country, so long as the exemption aforesaid on the part of China, of vessels belonging to the citizens of the United States, and their cargos shall be continued and no longer.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this 23d day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and eighty and of the independence of the United States of America the one hundred and fifth.

[Signed] R. B. HAYES. (Seal.)

By the President:

WM. M. EVARTS, Secretary of State.

THE NORTH POLE.

Volunteer Expedition for the Relief of the Jeannette.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 28.—Mr. McKennan, of this City, who had charge of the Western Union Telegraph expedition in Siberia at the time when that corporation was preparing a line to Europe, via Alaska and Northern Asia, offers to take charge of a relief expedition next Summer to look for the "Jeannetta." He has had more experience, probably, in arctic land travel than any one now living, and has a plan of his own as to the best method to proceed. He thinks the "Jeannette" is somewhere in the vicinity of Wrangle Land. He proposes to establish a depot of supplies on the Arctic slope of Siberia by driving to the proper place a herd of reindeer that live off the mosses of that region and could be herded there by some one left in charge. He then proposes an expedition from that point, only about 150 miles to Wrangle Land, with supplies, dogs and sledges, and to journey north by stages, exploring the island. As far as known, no human being has ever set foot on this land, and nothing of its coast lines were known till this season, when Capt. Hooper, of the Revenue Cutter "Corwin," made a survey of a small portion of the Southern shore, without landing. Mr. McKennan thinks that this land may extend clear to the pole and be very extensive. At any rate, its northern boundary has never been reached by sea, unless the Jeannette has has done so, and it is all a mystery as to its extent. He argues that it would be no more difficult to travel northward on this land, provided he once had supplies at command, than in Arctic Siberia, where he surveyed and commenced to build the telegraph line that was at last abandoned on account of the success of the Atlantic cable.

His project is considered ingenious and probably feasible by those who are informed in Arctic matters, and his own confidence as to what is practicable is considered as reliable as that of any one, from his success and long experience in those regions.

THE SUPREME BENCH.

Rumors of Retirements.

NEW YORK, Nov 30—A Washington special says: Justices Swayne and Strong, according to good authority, will retire from the United States Supreme Bench before the term of President Hayes expires. Both, by reason of age, are eligible for retirement on full pay. Justice Clifford is also eligible to retire, but according to an old rumor he has indicated that he will not retire until he can be succeeded by a Democratic Justice. Hunt is not eligible for retirement, but is incapacitated from duty. It is said that when Congress meets a bill will be introduced, with a good chance for passage, for the appointment of two additional Justices, whose places in turn are not to be filled until the number of Justices are reduced to nine. This would give the Court its full complement of Justices, and when Justices Hunt and Gifford either retired or died, the Court would stand just where it now is. The belief is prevalent that ex Senator Stanley Matthews, of Ohio, is to succeed Justice Swayne, and it is for this reason that he is not a prominent candidate for the Ohio Senatorship.

THE FIRE RECORD.

A Mining Town Loses $10,000.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30—The Inter Ocean's special says a fire in the mining town of Highland, in Southwest Wisconsin, destroyed $10,000 worth of property, including four stores and three dwellings. Insurance, $4,000.

AT MINNEAPOLIS.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 30—A fire at Minneapolis to-day burned out the Jacoby Block, involving a loss of about $35,000 uninsured by the firms of G. M. Wolf & Co., Harris & Levy and Jacoby's photograph parlors. Origin a mystery.

SEVERE LOSS.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Nov. 30.—A fire last night in the suburbs burned the barns of John and Robert Carothers, destroying 50 head of Alderney and Jersey milch cows. Incendiary. Insured.

IN COLDWATER.

DETROIT, Nov 30—The wheel barrow and cigar box factory of Stevens & Co., of Coldwater was destroyed by fire last night. Loss $17,000; Merrill & Co. who occupied a part of the building as a machine shop, lost $5,000. No insurance. The shop was one of the best industries in the town.

Wentworth's bank, D. Hansen's drug store and Norway Plain's savings bank burned at Rochester, N. H., to-day.

The woolen mills of Oliver Wilby at Weston, Ont. burned this morning. Three hundred hands are thrown out of employment.

AN INTERESTING CASE.

The Arrest of Deserters.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Notice was filed yesterday in the Clerk's office of the United States Circuit Court of an intended application by the military authorities on Governor's Island, through the Judge Advocate General, to Judge Blatchford, for an appeal against an order of Judge Choate releasing Thomas Davidson, who deserted from the army on the 14th of December, 1872, and was arrested until last February. Judge Choate, in discharging Davidson, held that there must be a limit to the time when a deserter, who had always remained in the territorial jurisdiction of the Court, could be arrested, and that a reasonable limit had been exceeded in Davidson's case.

The Secretary of War desires to have the last of the trial by which a deserter can be tried, judicially determined as a matter of principle, and Judge Blatchford concedes with Judge Choate the question as to what should be the proper limit, will probably be taken to the United States Supreme Court.

Enfield Leaves for Mentor.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—General and Mrs. Garfield left here yesterday in a special car for their home. They were accompanied by Congressman Townsend, of Ohio, Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, H. G. Urner, President of the Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, and Maj. Swaim, U. S. A.

[The] Treasury Department to-day issued 500,000 silver certificates on deposits of coin made in New York; 500,000 were issued on similar deposits, Saturday.

THE SUPREME COURT

Renders a Decision.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—The following Supreme Court decision has just been made:

City of Louisiana, Missouri, vs. Thos. J. Wood, in error to the Circuit Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Missouri.

This was a suit brought by Wood to recover back money paid by him through a broker to the city of Louisiana, for bonds which purported to be the valid obligations of that corporation, but which were in fact, invalid and void for the reason that the City authorities antedated them to evade the State register laws. The Court holds that although the bonds are clearly invalid as an obligation of the City, for the reason above given, the claim of their holder for restitution of money which he paid for them is just, and must be sustained. He was kept in ignorance of the facts which made the bonds invalid and did not knowingly make himself party to any illegal transaction. The only party that has done wrong is the City. The money was gotten from purchasers of bonds by imposition, because the City, with intent to deceive, pretended that the false date which the bonds bore was a true one. If a City obtain the money or property of others, fraudulently and without authority, the law, independent of any statute, will compel restitution or compensation. Judgment affirmed with costs and interest.

ENGLAND.

TRICKETT-ROSS SCULLING MATCH.

LONDON, Nov 29.—The sculling match between Edward Trickett and Wallace Ross came off this morning over the Thames champion course, from the aqueduct to the ship at Mortlake. Neither Ross nor Trickett were in very good trim. Betting was even at the start, but Trickett won the race easy, beating Ross by four lengths. In consequence of a foul at Hammersmith, however, the umpire declared the men must row again.

THE SECOND TRIAL.

Ross had the Surrey station. The start was a good one. Ross immediately went a length or more ahead and maintained this lead to Hammersmith when a foul occurred, Trickett's scull touching Ross' boat. It was a good race after this to the top of Cheswick Eyot, where Trickett took the lead, and at Barne's Bridge rowed right away from Ross, who was then beaten, Trickett finishing an easy winner by four lengths.

ITALY.

THE SINKING OF THE "ONCLE JOSEPH."

ROME, Nov. 27.—The first mate of the steamer "Ortigia," which sank the "Oncle Joseph," states that seeing a single masthead light about a kilometer ahead, he deemed it the light of a merchantmen, and ordered the "Ortigia's" helm ported, expecting the merchantman to do the same; but the "Oncle Joseph" starboarded her helm until she saw the "Ortigia" bearing down upon her, when she ported, describing a semi circle and exposing her flank. The mate of the "Ortigia" then ordered her engines reversed but it was too late and the "Ortigia's" prow drove in the side of the "Oncle Joseph." A few of the sleepers aboard the "Oncle Joseph" had time to rush on deck before the vessel sank.

SPAIN.

FRENCH AMBASSADORS OBJECT.

MADRID, Nov. 30—A correspondent telegraphs that the French Ambassador has protested against the ostentatious countenance given to expelled Monks by the Spanish Ministerial press. He also objects to their establishment near the frontier of France. Despite the energetic remonstrances of the representatives of European powers, and of the United States the persecution of the Jews continues in Morocco.

CANADA.

FROZEN MARINERS.

QUEBEC, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from the keeper of the southwest point Anticosti light house, says messengers arrived from Bechkois River report the bark "Bristelen" ashore there last Monday night. Four of the crew are dead and the remainder, including the Captain and mate, are badly frozen. The survivors are destitute of everything. The schr. "Wasp" of Gaspe, is ashore at Cillis Bay, crew and the passengers saved.

AUSTRIA.

AFRAID OF AMERICAN COMPETITION.

VIENNA, Nov. 27.—During the debate on the Budget in the Hungarian Diet the question of the regulation of Hungarian rivers was discussed. The formidable competition of America in supplying grain and flour had directed the attention to the regulation and improvement of water carriage as a most efficient aid in meeting the competition.

Reward for Heroism.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Nov 30—Six gold medals, each three times as heavy as a double eagle, have been sent by the Treasury Department to Capt. Charles Valentine, of Life Saving Station No. 4, at Monmouth Beach, to be presented to Capt Valentine's crew, as a reward for meritorious service performed by them in saving the crew of the Spanish bark "Augustine," which was wrecked near Monmouth Beach in the great storm of February 3, 1880.

Outstanding Currency.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30—Following is the statement of United States currency outstanding at this date: Old demand notes, $60 780; legal tender notes, old issues, $346 681 016; one year notes of 1863, $48,085; two year notes of 1863, $12 170; compound interest notes, $241 19; fractional currency, all issues, $13,539,145. Total $892 004 136.

A Supposed Deserter.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Nov. 30—Thomas B. Hunter, claiming to be a deserter from Company E 1st artillery, United States army, surrendered himself to Sheriff Pease, and is now in jail. He stopped at the Durand Hotel the other night and left a complete female outfit behind him. It is supposed he has been traveling in garb, and the officers are investigating the case.

Fatal Curiosity.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 30—William Wilson, a resident of Henderson street, Jersey City, went gunning yesterday morning with some friends. For some reason he locked into the barrel of his gun. The weapon exploded and blew his head off. He was married.

FELLOWS' HYPOPHOSPHITES

WASTING DISEASES,

Such as Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, General Debility, Brain Exhaustion, Female Complaints, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, or

LOSS OF NERVOUS POWER,

Are positively cured by FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES.

As phosphates enter so largely into the animal economy, it becomes, par excellence, the tonic in life with which to associate the other vitalizing elements. Fellows' Hypophosphites, Soda and Lime in Fellows' Syrup of Hypophosphites contains all the substances found necessary to impart strength to the nervous system, and is always to be relied on to supply every want in nature, it certainly has performed some wonderful cures.

MANCHESTER, N. H., June 18, 1880.

Mr. James I Fellows:

Dear Sir—It is with pleasure I acknowledge the great benefit I have received from the use of Fellows Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites. I have been an invalid for years, with a bronchial affection that had become chronic. In the Fall of 1878 I had a relapse, and for 3 days in succession, besides the family, I had others. They gave me but little encouragement, some of them none. Last July I was advised to give your remedy a trial. I did so, and in less than one week there was a marked improvement for the better. I have continued its use from that time until the present, ingoing all the time, and I can truthfully say I am more than a hundred per cent. better than when I commenced its use. I have increased in weight about 15 pounds, and my cough, which was very bad, has nearly disappeared. I believe that if not too late for your Syrup I should ere this have been beyond the cares of life.

Very truly yours,

ALBERT STORY.

☞ Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name; no other preparation is a substitute for this under any circumstances.

why do[illegible]

DR. BULL'S COUGH SYRUP

The Markets.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

TOLEDO, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1, 1880.

During the week up to yesterday the money market in New York showed much activity and rates ranged at from 4 to 6 per cent. The stock market was characterized by much firmness and at times the Stock Exchange was the scene of wild excitement. Railroad bonds were also active. Governments ruled steady but firm. To-day's telegraphic dispatch to the BLADE reports money loaning at 6 per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 5@6. Sterling opened weak and nominal at 479¼@479¾ for 60 days, 481¾@481¾ for sight. Bar Silver, 111⅝. Government bonds generally quiet and steady. Railroad bonds in light request. State securities inactive. Since 11 o'clock stocks declined ¼ to 1¾ per cent., the latter in Western Union. At noon the market still exhibited a declining tendency.

The New York bank statement shows the very large reduction of $2 047,825 in the net reserve, and the gross reserve is now $105,675 below the legal requirement. This foreshadows a close money market. The changes in the average for the week are given below:

Loans, decrease	$ 1,899,100
Specie, decrease	3,652 700
Legal-Tenders, increase	19,500
Deposits, decrease	6,844,300
Circulation, decrease	61,200

The imports of specie and bullion (principally gold,) for the week ended yesterday, amounted to $2,293,300, making a total since August 2 of $49,788,100, and since January 1, $55,627,099. The imports and exports of bullion at New York since January 1, to date for three years, compare as follows:

	1879.	1880.
Imports	$77,425,445	$55 627,099
Exports	13,810,541	7,553 967
Imports over exports	63,614,904	48,073,732

STATE STOCKS.

	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri.	Sat
Old Tennessee's	45	48	46¼	....	43½	43
New Tennessee's	46	44	46¾	....	44½	47
Old Virginias	26	26	25	....	26	26
New Virginias	27	27	26	....	26	27
Missouri's	111	111	110	....	110	111¼

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

	Mon	Tues	Wed	Thu	Fri.	Sat
U. S. 6's, '81	104½	104⅜	104¼	....	104¼	104¼
U. S. 5's, '81	101⅜	101⅛	101⅝	....	101⅜	101⅜
U. S. new 4½'s	112¾	112	112¾	....	112	112
U. S. new 4's	112¾	111¾	112¾	....	111⅞	112
Currency 6's	130	....	....	....	....	....
Coerling, sight	483¾	481¾	482½	....	48	2 482
Sterling, 60 d.	480¼	479¾	480¼	....	480	480

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods market exhibits a firm tone in nearly all departments. During the week fractional advances have been made on various grades of brown and bleached cottons, denims, ducks, tickings and cottonades. The reasons given for the rise in cotton goods is, that cotton has taken an upward turn to a point that forces manufacturers and jobbers to place a slightly higher value upon their goods. The cool weather has imparted more life into the woolen goods trade, and the movement is steadily increasing. Toledo jobbers are quite cheerful on account of the present activity, and it is now pretty certain that their business will aggregate not less than 30 per cent. more than last season.

WOOL.

In Boston the demand for wool has been good and the sales almost exclusively to manufacturers. Dealers have been buying largely in California, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and in neighboring markets, wherever any desirable wool could be obtained at reasonable figures, but, with some few exceptions, the transactions in this market for some weeks past, have been almost exclusively to manufacturers, who, it is believed, now hold a comparatively small amount of wool when we consider that they are running on full time and turning out a large amount of goods.

The sales of the week indicate prices as follows: Ohio and Pennsylvania X, XX and No. 1, 47@51c; Michigan X and No. 1, 43½@47½c; combing and delaine, 45@53½c; Territory, 20@31c; unwashed and unmerchantable fleeces, 20@40c; California spring, 18@37c; California fall, 14@20c; scoured, 36@90c; super and X pulled, 50@52c; rolls, 51@73c.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

In Boston, says the Shoe and Leather Reporter, the spring trade in boots and shoes has fairly opened, and in the many lines of goods suitable for the coming season there has been a fair number of orders placed, both with the salesmen who are on the road and with manufacturers by buyers now in the market. In Philadelphia a fair amount of business was done in all branches of the trade during the week. In New York the trade was only fair, but the prospects are good for a large business in the immediate future. Jobbers in different sections of the country report trade brisk. As to prices, the coming season, it is thought, will be characterized by firmness. Leather is firm and likely to continue so.

HARDWARE, ETC.

This branch of the trade has been quite active during the past week, and fully up to the expectations of jobbers, caused to a great extent by the continued cold weather and good roads. All prices are very firm, without any changes to note.

LUMBER.

The demand for lumber is fairly active generally. Stocks are by no means full, and dealers find some difficulty in meeting requirements of the trade on account of short supply of cars. Our local dealers are doing a good business.

GROCERIES.

The American Grocer of late date comments upon the grocery market as follows: Teas—The auction sale of last week was a very large one. The low grade Japans sold off about ½c per pound. Common Ping Suey green also sold down about 3c per pound. The fine grades and Formosa Oolongs held their own. Amoy Oolongs sold off. The price of Japan tea having reached so low a point that it does not pay the producer, we look for a stopping of the export; but as it is, we shall have more Japan tea than we need, consequently we do not look for any improvement in the price at present. Coffee—For Brazil Coffee holders are asking and getting an advance of ¼c over last week's quotations. Sugar—There is a stronger market for the raw material, with prices ⅛@¼c higher. The present spell of cold weather has probably hurt, to some extent, the Louisiana crop, and definite details are awaited with interest.

Telegraphic advices report Sugars firmer and advanced fully ¼c. Coffees firm. Teas steady. Fruits firmer.

HOG PRODUCTS.

There is an active and firm market for all descriptions of hog products, and dressed hogs are in active demand. Most of the packing establishments in the West are in full operation. The number of hogs in the country is fully equal to, if not greater than last year, but it is yet to soon to give an intelligent opinion as to future prices. With labor pretty generally employed, which insures increased consumption, prices will no doubt rule considerably higher than last season.

OILS.

Statistics furnishes an advance statement showing the exports of petroleum and petroleum products from the United States, during the month of September, 1880, and for nine months ended the same, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding fiscal year:

Customs Districts—	Gallons.	Total Dollars.
Boston	44,701	26 697
New York	26,756,885	2,243 630
Philadelphia	3,665,916	499 910
Baltimore	2,561 229	294,191
San Francisco	47,960	10,840
Huron	9,989	1 219
All other districts	34,870	5,144
Total, Sept, 1880	37,179 513	3,719,733
Total, Sept., 1879	45,076,960	3,419,180
Total, nine months ended Sept. 30, 1880	254,455,644	25 980,343
9 months do. do., 1879	292,161,193	26,060,630

COAL.

Cold weather setting in so suddenly has been the means of sending people in large numbers to the coal offices and it has been impossible to fill orders as fast as received. Coal, both hard and soft has advanced in this market.

Brain and Nerve Food.

VITALIZED PHOS-PHITES

Composed of the Nerve-giving Principles of the Ox-Brain and Wheat Germ.

PHYSICIANS HAVE PRESCRIBED 300,000 PACKAGES WITH THE BEST RESULTS IN ALL FORMS of IMPAIRED VITALITY, MENTAL EXPRESSION, OR WEAKENED DIGESTION. IT IS THE BEST KNOWN REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION AND ALL DISEASES OF DEBILITY. IT GIVES REST AND SLEEP TO INFANTS, CHILDREN AND ADULTS, BY STRENGTHENING THE BRAIN AND NERVES WITH THE FOOD THEY ACTUALLY REQUIRE.

For 85. Druggists or mail, $1.00. F. CROSBY, 664 & 666 Sixth ave., N. Y.

FISH.

Salt water fish are in better request than last week. Lake fish are strengthening in price. The catch was less than was anticipated on account of the early covering of fishing grounds with ice.

The BLADE's telegraph dispatch from London this morning, regarding the crops, is as follows:

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The Mark Lane Express in its review of the British grain trade for the past week, says: Little progress has been made with wheat sowing in late districts in consequence of frosts, alternating with rains, which keep the land in a very wet condition. There has been a rather more liberal offering of home grown samples in the London market during the week, but there was no improvement in the condition. The value of dry samples advanced 1s. on Monday, in sympathy with a somewhat excited tone in the foreign trade. Foreign samples were improved. On Wednesday the demand became nominal and on Friday the market closed dull. In provincial markets values improved but closed weak throughout. Trade in foreign fluctuated considerably. On Monday excitement was caused by the closing of the United States canals. Floating cargoes advanced 1@2s., according to position, and the tone of the United States market disorganized the market here. On Tuesday and Wednesday the arrivals off coast and the increase in the visible supply in the United States caused a reaction in the cargo trade. Cable advices of lower rates at the Atlantic seaboard caused trade to close dull and favorable to buyers. Spot factors obtained an advance of 1@2s. for best descriptions, but fillers continued the hand-to-mouth trade, and at the close obtained concessions where sales were effected. Speculation in the United States finds no echo here, and millers believe that sooner or later prices will fall.

Special reports from London and Liverpool are as follows:

LONDON, Nov. 30—1:00 P. M.—Arrived Wheat and Corn dull. To arrive Wheat and Corn dull and easier. No. 2 Spring Wheat off coast declined 6d. Red Winter Wheat declined 3d. Corn off coast declined 6d. Corn to arrive declined 3d. No. 2 Spring and Red Winter Wheat to arrive 6d lower.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 30—1:00 P. M.—Wheat rather easier. Corn dull. Red Winter Wheat 1d cheaper at 10s. Rest unchanged. Cargoes off coast for United Kingdom and Continent—Wheat and Corn dull and neglected.

The receipts and shipments at Baltimore, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Louis, and receipts at New York are given for the past 24 hours at the Toledo Produce Exchange to-day, as follows:

	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.
New York	150000	75000	30000
Baltimore	208000	65000	2000
Chicago	105000	250000	85000
Milwaukee	16000	4000	9000
St. Louis	47000	30000	10000
SHIPMENTS.			
Chicago	16000	80000	39000
Milwaukee	5000	11000	15000
Baltimore	37000	103000	....
St. Louis	10.0	4000	2000

Stock of grain in Baltimore to-day—Wheat, 2189,000 bushels; Corn, 378,000 bushels.

An epitome of the market reports to the BLADE to-day is as follows: Baltimore—Western Wheat higher and firm. Corn weak. Oats quiet. New York—Wheat a shade better and moderately active. Corn ½@¾c better and quiet. Oats a shade stronger. Cincinnati—Wheat firmer. Corn weak and lower. Oats steady. Chicago—Wheat strong and higher. Corn strong and higher. Oats excited and higher. Milwaukee—Wheat advanced ½@1½c; the noon board closed strong. Corn firm. Oats firm. Detroit—Wheat firm. St. Louis—Wheat higher. Corn higher. Oats active. Buffalo—Wheat neglected. Corn dull. Oats dull.

The following is an exhibit of the amount of grain in store and afloat at this port for the weeks ending—

	Nov. 27.	Nov. 20.
Wheat, bu	1,226,717	874,100
Corn, bu	494 598	347,511
Oats, bu	141,475	178,128
Rye, bu	9,308	14,203
Barley, bu	45,000	42,000

The amount of Clover Seed and number of Dressed Hogs received in this market during the week ended Monday, November 29, are embodied in the following:

	C. Seed, bags.	D. Hogs, No.
Tuesday	122	80
Wednesday	112	95
Thursday	....	....
Friday	593	326
Saturday	286	233
Monday	297	318
Total for the week	1,110	1,051
Last week	1,118	180
Previous week	1,057	7

*Holiday.

The speculative feeling which was noticed in our last week's review, resulted, as might have been anticipated, in a reaction